

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## Congress, Burns collide on credit

Democrats demand increased cash flow

By Richard L. Strom  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
Leading congressional Democrats charge that the Federal Reserve System under Dr. Arthur Burns has kept credit dangerously tight in the face of mounting recession, and a rough-tough showdown comes this week.

Some see the independence of "the Fed" involved.  
Dr. Burns, in reply, says "You can expect, at least as long as I'm here, that the Fed will not release a new wave of inflation on the country."

Promising moderate credit expansion, he adds, "This country is awash with liquidity! What is lacking is confidence."

He says he "will not open the spigot" of unrestrained easy money.

The congressmen, who include Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D) of Minnesota, chairman of the Joint Economic Committee; William Proxmire (D) of Wisconsin, chairman of the Banking Committee; Edward M. Kennedy (D) of Massachusetts, new member of the Joint Economic Committee; Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D) of Wisconsin, new chairman of the House Banking and Currency Com-

mittee, and others are supported by economic testimony of last week.

Paul W. McCracken, adviser to President Ford who put together the White House economic "summit conference" last fall, charges that the central bank's credit policy "was entirely too restrictive in the second half (1974), and really it helped set the stage for the current recession."

Other economists' comments: Harvard Prof. Hendrik S. Houthak-

ker: "The money supply has been falling . . . getting monetary policy back on a track of moderate expansion is the first order of business."

Gardner Ackley, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors (CEA) under President Johnson: "An increase of money supply of 5 or 10 percent would be entirely appropriate . . . if they should take 12 instead of 10 it still wouldn't disturb me." (The real rate has been around 8 percent, economists state.)

Charles Schultze, one-time budget director: "There is absolutely no reason for the Federal Reserve to keep monetary conditions so tight that financing a large federal deficit need drive up interest rates. Over the last year the real supply of money . . . adjusted for price inflation, has fallen by about 7 percent."

"Not enough" argued  
The issue is not now, because many economists think Mr. Ford's stimulus is too small, particularly when allied with higher oil prices in his energy program, likely to raise the cost of living 2 to 4 percent, many declare.

"The administration's fiscal program does not contribute adequately to that moderate path of recovery," declares Herbert Stein, conservative former Nixon CEA chairman now teaching at the University of Virginia. Gray-haired, hawk-nosed, formidable Dr. Burns himself testifies

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## Bid for Portugal base reported Mediterranean toehold called Soviet motive

By Geoffrey Godsell  
Overseas news editor of  
The Christian Science Monitor

If the Russians are successful in their reported angling for port facilities in Portugal, a new threatening element would be introduced into the Western security system at the western entrance to the Mediterranean and the North Atlantic.

A Soviet naval toehold on the coast of Portugal — presumably under the guise of facilities for the Soviet fishing fleet — could:

- Put a menacing thumb on the narrow bottleneck of the Strait of Gibraltar through which the U.S. Sixth Fleet moves into and out of the Mediterranean — and thus to and from the Middle East.

- Provide the Russians with a listening post close to: (1) NATO's regional naval command at Oeiras just outside Lisbon; (2) the U.S. nuclear submarine base at Rota in Spain; and (3) the U.S. air base at Torrejon just outside Madrid.

- Render virtually certain denial to the U.S. of continued use of its air base in the Portuguese-owned Azores — which played a key role in the supplying of Israel during the October war of 1973.

- Presage Russian insistence that Portugal close down the big U.S.-sponsored Radio Liberty transmitter beaming from Portugal broadcasts to Eastern Europe.

- Raise the whole question of Portugal's remaining in NATO.

• Increase the value to the U.S. of its being able to continue to use the bases available to the American Navy and Air Force in Spain. Negotiation of renewal of the base agreement, due to expire in the fall, is already under way. The Franco regime now has leverage to drive a harder bargain — but it should be recalled that Spain denied the U.S. use of the bases for ferrying supplies to Israel in 1973.

### Double duty?

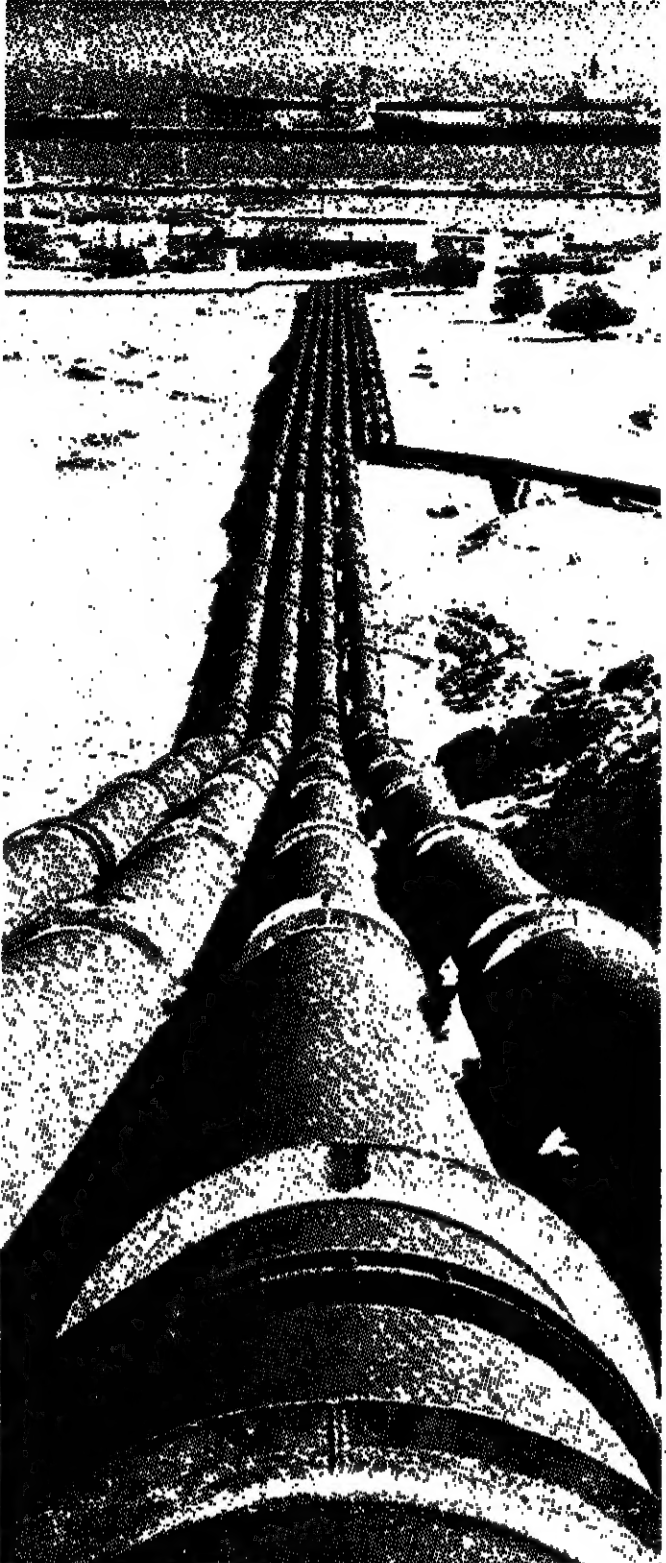
The Portuguese Government officially denied Saturday that Moscow had "asked Portugal to concede facilities for its fishing ships in Portuguese ports." Reports that such a request had been made started coming out of Lisbon Friday. They persisted after the official denial — said to be literally correct because the Russian approach to Portugal had not been a formal request but a sounding. One place specifically mentioned as possibly attractive to the Russians was Figueira da Foz, on the coast about 150 miles north of Lisbon.

Few people believe that Soviet vessels using any Portuguese facility would be strictly and exclusively trawlers and their mother ship. Many Soviet fishing fleets away from home waters serve as a cover for an intelligence-gathering ship fitted with the most modern and sophisticated monitoring gear.

The Soviet approach to the Portuguese — if it was indeed made —

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## What led to Ford's big deficit; how he'd control it



Loading Iranian oil By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

From 'black gold,' U.S. red ink

## Arab oilmen offer an olive branch

By Joseph Fitchett  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon  
The recent ministerial meeting in Algiers of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) held out "an economic olive branch to the Western world."

This is the conclusion of specialized oil analysts writing in the respected Middle East Economic Survey.

The survey says that the Algerian working paper presented to the oil, finance, and foreign ministers of OPEC at the Algiers meeting was so

reasonable and workmanlike that Saudi Arabia dropped its opposition to the idea of an OPEC summit at the end of this month.

The summit, the survey predicts, will endorse "a realistic and business-like blueprint" for world economic give-and-take. The blueprint then will be presented to the major industrial nations.

The survey says that "the OPEC ministers kept their cool admirably and refused to let their proceedings be

dominated by emotional reactions to far-fetched threats of force" despite the "menacing noises and confrontation tactics" of Washington.

Expert committees will meet next week in Vienna, where OPEC has its headquarters, to formulate specific proposals based on the results of these meetings before agreeing to attend the OPEC summit personally, the survey says.

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President wants to 'cap' outlay but Ullman concerned for poor

By Harry B. Ellis  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
Behind President Ford's proposed \$349 billion federal budget for fiscal year 1976 lies an assumption that unemployment and inflation rates during 1975 will be higher than they were last year.

So swiftly is the U.S. economy deteriorating that the anticipated 1976 budget deficit — \$53 billion — is \$5 billion higher than the White House thought it would be just two weeks ago.

Almost all of the expected deficit, Mr. Ford told reporters at the weekend, is due to the recession, which is boosting payments to the jobless while cutting tax revenues which finance government programs.

If the economy were performing "normally," the President said — that is, as it did a year ago — tax receipts would be \$40 billion higher, aid to the unemployed would be \$12.7 billion less, and the 1976 budget would be balanced.

Details of the budget, and of its underlying economic assumptions, cannot be disclosed until Congress receives the President's message. Much, however, could be gleaned from what Mr. Ford said and from talks with other officials.

This year's inflation rate, measured as a yearly average, is expected to be higher than that of 1974. Chief reason is that Mr. Ford's energy proposals would boost the cost of oil and related products, adding at least 2 percentage points to the consumer price index.

### Rejection consequences

Already, by presidential order, a new \$1-a-barrel tariff on imported oil is in effect, due to rise to \$3 by April. This, Mr. Ford hopes, will be accompanied by equivalent levies on domestic oil and natural gas, raising \$30 billion in taxes for the government.

Should Congress reject part or all of these price rises, as seems likely, the tax revenues would be lost and the budget deficit might well increase.

Key Democratic opponent, Rep. Al Ullman (D) of Oregon, Sunday on "Meet the Press" (NBC-TV), criticizing what he called the "inflationary ripple" effects of oil import tariffs, said he favors the imposition of import quotas on oil, accompanied by allocation of petroleum to agriculture, industry, and other segments of the U.S. economy.

Asserting that Mr. Ford's import tariff program was "a disaster for the economy," Mr. Ullman, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, acknowledged that Congress and the President so far were at "loggerheads" on energy policy.

The deficit for fiscal year 1976, ending next June 30, is estimated at \$35 billion. Thus an \$87-billion deficit looms for this year and next, rising to a possible \$100 billion, the President noted, if Congress does not heed his budget-cutting requests.

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## FOCUS Vanishing plant life

By Frederic Hunter

Peter Mazzeo is not a detective. He is not an investigative reporter. But in his search for a rare kind of birch tree he has used their tested techniques.

The tree he is hunting may be extinct. In fact, 75 percent of the plants in southern Florida, west Texas, southern California, and Hawaii, as well as some plants elsewhere are on the threatened list. Mr. Mazzeo has become a botanical sleuth to try to save the birch.

One day, for example, after consulting deeds in the county courthouse, after talking with local people and using topographic maps, Mr. Mazzeo found himself in Smyth County, Virginia, tramping the banks of Dickey Creek at the foot of Dickey Knob. He was tracking down Betula uber, a birch so rare that no one has seen it for years.

"In 1914," says the former National Parks ranger who is now a National Arboretum researcher, "when W. W. Ashe collected the first specimens, Betula uber may have been a relic of a larger population which was declining then."

"I don't know that it's extinct now," he adds, "but it very well may be. If it is, then something that was part of our living environment has been lost forever."

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## Los Angeles mayor urges pet birth control

But owners oppose limits on breeding

By Curtis J. Sitomer  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles  
A mayoral proposal here calling for a "moratorium" on pet breeding is evoking both purrs and howls from Los Angeles citizens.

Civic groups, such as Zero Pet Population Growth (ZPPG) — a coalition of community-based organizations — says the action will ultimately rid the city of thousands of unwanted and stray dogs and cats.

Last year, Los Angeles' Department of Animal Regulation destroyed some 88,000 — more than 75 percent — of the 120,000 animals it handled. It is now costing the city \$2.2 million annually for public and private animal control. (A national figure is estimated in excess of \$200 million a year.)

### Opposition heard

However, the plan advanced to curb pet breeding by Mayor Thomas Bradley is being met with opposition by some breeders, producers of animal food, and local citizens.

Some say to "neuter" animals is cruel. Others point out such a law cannot be enforced. (Mr. Bradley is asking for voluntary compliance now. But he says that if this is not



The American pet: too many strays?

forthcoming, he will sponsor legislation.)

So far, such proposals have not mustered enough support from state and local officials to gain passage. For example, last year when Democratic Assemblyman Howard L. Berman of Sherman Oaks introduced a bill to license dog and cat breeders, he was staunchly opposed by kennel interests, among others. The bill never came out of committee.

### Public pressure

Similar legislation is expected later this year. But again efforts by pet groups to derail it are expected to be just as strong.

On the local level, advocates of

stabilizing the pet population say they would support ordinances for stiffer fines for leash-law violators and more expensive license fees for unaltered dogs. However, one inside source says that public pressure may well undermine any real action by the City Council and others along these lines.

Joan Peck, president of the Los Angeles Department of Animal Regulation's board of commissioners, would ban dogs from city limits.

Commissioner Peck is helping spearhead a widespread community campaign for ZPPG to cope with this problem.

Among other things, her campaign is:

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## Missing GIs— Viet 'sightings' add to anxiety

By Louise Sweeney  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
They call them "sightings," a dry word for the glimpses of still missing prisoners of war who may be the husbands or brothers or fathers of American families still waiting for them.

There was a sighting July, 1973, north of Phnom Penh, of what are tersely described as "three bearded Caucasians, U.S. military POWs, clad in one-piece flight suits." Then on July 8, 1973, a group of POWs in the same area was seen being guarded by the Viet Cong during transfer to an undisclosed location in Cambodia.

That information has been verified by the National League of Families of Prisoners of War and Missing in Action in Southeast Asia, a group meeting in Washington this week.

The families of those fliers from the U.S. East Coast know that two of those men were identified, by name, on prisoner-of-war records. They know that more than a year later two of the same three men were seen again in a "sighting" in February, 1974, as part of a group that was officially listed by the U.S. Government as "presumptively dead" (in two cases) or "missing in action."

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By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer



By a staff photographer

Simon (left) crosses tax-cut fence to join McCracken

## McCracken credited for tax-cut decision

Ford official team split down middle

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
It was the advice of an old friend of the President — Dr. Paul W. McCracken — which ended a long struggle among Mr. Ford's advisers on whether the Ford economic package should contain a tax cut.

It has been learned here that Dr. McCracken — former chairman of President Nixon's Council of Economic Advisers — tipped the balance in favor of the tax cut as a way to stimulate the economy.

The struggle among Mr. Ford's economic aides, some arguing for, some against, was a protracted one when it ended in what one of these advisers now says was a "draw," the President conferred with Dr. McCracken, now back on the faculty at the University of Michigan, and Dr. McCracken's advice "made the difference."

Who were the "hawks" (those counseling against a cut) and who were the "doves" (advocating the cut) in those early planning stages?

Pushing hard for the tax reduction as a central element in the new

program was William L. Seidman, White House economic aide of the President, also from Michigan, together with Dr. Arthur F. Burns, head of the Federal Reserve System.

On the other side (until later when they joined in with the majority in openly supporting the President's total program) were William E. Simon, Secretary of the Treasury, and Alan Greenspan, current head of the President's Council of Economic Advisers.

The "hawks" became receptive to the tax-cut concept when additional billions were provided in the proposed oil-import fees. They were able to rationalize that the overall plan was not really a tax reduction.

### Hard, but not bitter

The struggle over the tax cut was not really a confrontation between these economists. It was not bitter. But it was hard-fought.

It was an undecided President who sought out his old friend from "back home" and, as one informant put it, "finally decided he would go the tax-cut route based upon the counsel from McCracken. He [McCracken] made the difference."

On another and later presidential decision Mr. Ford got his idea for a 1974 tax rebate from an article written by Andrew F. Brimmer, Harvard economist and former member of the Federal Reserve Board.

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# Opposition hopes to oust Bandaranaike regime Political upheaval sought in Sri Lanka

By Jayantha Somasundaram  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Colombo, Sri Lanka

The major opposition party in Sri Lanka is gearing for an all-out effort to bring down the government of Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike this year.

After her election for a five-year term in 1970, a violent outbreak of insurrection caused Mrs. Bandaranaike to obtain a new Constitution (promulgated in 1972), which had the effect of giving her an additional two years in power, putting off the next parliamentary elections until 1977.

Opposition leader Richard Jayawardena has been challenging the government on this issue and has called for fresh elections in May of this year, when present terms of office would originally have run out.

In anticipation of a showdown, Mr. Jayawardena has persuaded his United National Party to give him near dictatorial powers. He is reported to have told the recent conference: All right, you want an election in 1975, you want victory in 1975; very well, give me the power,

ask no questions and do as I say, and I will lead the party to power.

### Victory expected

Having won most of the recent by-elections, the opposition leader appears to be confident that his United National Party — which has ruled the Ceylonese island on and off for 15 years — would come to power again if a May election is held.

Although the opposition's strategy for forcing an election has yet to be fully spelled out, one step recently taken was to call on government workers to defy administrative orders received after May — with a promise that the United National Party would look after them for any penalties inflicted.

As a countermeasure, Prime Minister Bandaranaike hastily introduced new emergency regulations last month which make it an offense to challenge the Constitution except in Parliament or the courts.

### Mandate given

Together with other measures serving to restrict public criticism of the government, it was a further sign that the Bandaranaike administration

— its grip already shaken by economic reverses in the country — has become rattled by recent opposition utterances and by the fact that the United National Party took Mr. Jayawardena seriously enough to give him dictatorial powers within the party and a mandate to force an election.

The fear of a Chile-type confrontation, expressed by government leaders more than a year ago, continues to grow here.

### Radicals curbed

To avert such a tragedy, Mrs. Bandaranaike has taken steps to curb the radical leftists within her own broad coalition government, as well as defending against the rightist opposition party.

One of the new emergency regulations bans the formation of paramilitary bodies, such as the workers' armies advocated by one of her Cabinet ministers.

The big test will come in May, when the Bandaranaike government will have to prove that it is still strong and admit enough to stage off a forced election — and by inference to continue its socialist policies for dealing with the country's serious economic and political problems.



Sirimavo Bandaranaike

## Rhodesia thriving despite UN sanctions

Economy reported doing very well except for shortages in new autos, small items

By Henry S. Hayward  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Salisbury, Rhodesia  
"Imported from Europe" reads the advertisement, and it mentions a well-known make of British slip-on men's shoes. The price is \$39 Rhodesian, about \$120 U.S.

Such items are available here despite United Nations sanctions, but the price is high.

Visitors usually are struck by the variety of consumer goods in the stores of Salisbury and Bulawayo. One sees little evidence that sanctions have been effective, except in the shortage of new cars. Local people put their names on a list for a new vehicle, then wait for months until it finally arrives.

A shortage of dry-cell batteries for small electrical appliances exists at present. Some radio shops have signs in the window saying "Sorry, no batteries." And one hears that brake fluid also is in short supply.

### Railway problems

Rhodesian Railways, meanwhile, has been smashing up its new diesel engines at a great rate in recent accidents. One such crash between

freight trains put five diesels out of action. Another, between passenger trains, added another.

These engines bear no visible manufacturers' plates, but are known to be of Japanese origin. They arrived here more than a year ago.

Perhaps as a result of diesel casualties, yard work at the big Bulawayo terminal currently is being handled by coal-burning steam locomotives. One recent day no fewer than four huge Barrett compounds with their double sets of driving wheels were doing shunting duty in the station area.

### Crops sell well

Otherwise, the economy reportedly is doing well. The next tobacco crop is said to be sold already. "Tobacco is back in favor," commented a farmer in the Centenary area. "The U.S. stockpile is gone, and prices are going up in world markets."

Another farmer is confident enough of Rhodesia's future to build a costly new-style tunnel for drying tobacco leaf to supplement his present traditional barns. His farm is in the northeast area where guerrilla terrorists have been active.

"There has been no sign of a slowdown here yet," a Salisbury

businessman said, "although bankers expect we soon will feel the effect of cutbacks in the rest of the world. Meanwhile, we are fortunate in having less inflation than most places."

### Cost of a dinner

Evidence of this is the fact that a good T-bone steak dinner in a modern hotel here costs \$3 (U.S.). This causes American and European tourists to blink in disbelief.

Rhodesia is fortunate in producing food surpluses at a time when the outside world needs food. Before its unilateral declaration of independence from Britain in 1965, this country imported 95 percent of its wheat. Now it produces more than it needs.

Tobacco once was the main crop, but now farmers have diversified into cotton, maize, citrus fruit, and such specialty items as pecan trees and

mushrooms. The latter grow well former tobacco sheds.

### Few take sanctions seriously

The popularity of such foodstuffs Africa and elsewhere makes it much easier for Rhodesia to pay tribute the porous sanctions curtain. People here say only Britain and the United States take sanctions seriously any more. Thus far, no interruption of Rhodesian exports or imports through neighboring Mozambique has occurred, despite the impending black African takeover there.

So successful have farmers' crops been in recent years that the frontier town of Centenary now has a local "millionaires row." By its work, and despite the guerrilla threat, four or five Rhodesian farmers have earned enough to buy several farms and plenty of equipment.

No wonder a long waiting list purchase farms in this area exists.

## Kissinger on Turk aid: 'Just look at the map'

Congress warned of strategic position

By Dana Adams Schmidt  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington  
The argument that Dr. Henry A. Kissinger has been making to Congress to keep U.S. aid flowing to Turkey — so far in vain — is summed up in one plea:

"Just look at the map!"

The Secretary of State means that the strategic position of Turkey at the crossroads of Soviet routes of access to the Mediterranean and the Middle East, Turkey's armed forces of about half-a-million men and well-known military prowess, and the investment of many billions of American dollars in the economic and military development of Turkey, make it one of the United States' most important allies.

However, at midnight Feb. 4, ships and aircraft headed for Turkey with military aid will almost certainly be diverted by Pentagon orders. Congress will have imposed its will on American foreign policy, and Dr. Kissinger and the Ford administration will have suffered a serious reverse.

Dr. Kissinger has called it a "disaster."

### Violation charged

The cutoff in military aid to Turkey is being imposed by Congress because it holds Turkey has violated American law by using American military equipment to invade Cyprus last summer.

The cutoff was to have gone into effect Dec. 10 unless substantial progress had been made toward a negotiated settlement and Turkish withdrawal.

Dr. Kissinger pleaded with congressional leaders and won an extension until Feb. 5.

But Dr. Kissinger's assurances that there were good prospects for progress have not borne fruit, and his renewed appeals to the Democratic leadership in Congress last week appear to have found the legislators adamant.

Dr. Kissinger did report some progress. The Turks were withdrawing 1,000 men. He had planned meetings with the Turkish and Greek foreign ministers on his way to the Middle East in the second week of February.

### Strategic position cited

While he could not promise anything, Dr. Kissinger insisted in pri-

vate and in public on Turkey's strategic position for the United States.

The military-aid bill submitted the Pentagon 10 days ago envisaged military aid of \$200 million to Turkey.

But Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton (D-Missouri), and three Democratic congressmen who went to the State Department for a Kissinger briefing on Saturday, were more impressed by the facts that little or no progress had been made to solve the problem about 200,000 Greek Cypriot refugees from territory occupied by the Turks.

They noted no sign that the Turks were ready to diminish the 40 percent of Cypriot territory now held by Turkish troops.

This, in the view of Greek Cypriots, amounts to de facto partition of the island and makes hopeless the efforts of local Greek and Turkish Cypriots to negotiate local accommodations.

### Withdrawal from NATO?

Dr. Kissinger has indicated that does not expect Turkey to withdraw from the NATO alliance if aid is cut off. He says the main effect would be to make the negotiations on Cyprus more difficult.

But some analysts believe Dr. Kissinger in fact fears the U.S. could not only lose its bases in Greece but more important position in Turkey. Turkey is used not only by NATO which has a major base at Izmir, but by the U.S. Air Force which has network of bases centering on Adana.

Beyond that, the analysts say, failure of the negotiations could eventually lead to war between Greece and Turkey. Although the Turks enjoy considerable military superiority over the Greeks, a Greek civil war government struggling to maintain public support and avoid return of military dictatorship might at some stage be driven in desperation to fight for the Greek Cypriot rights.

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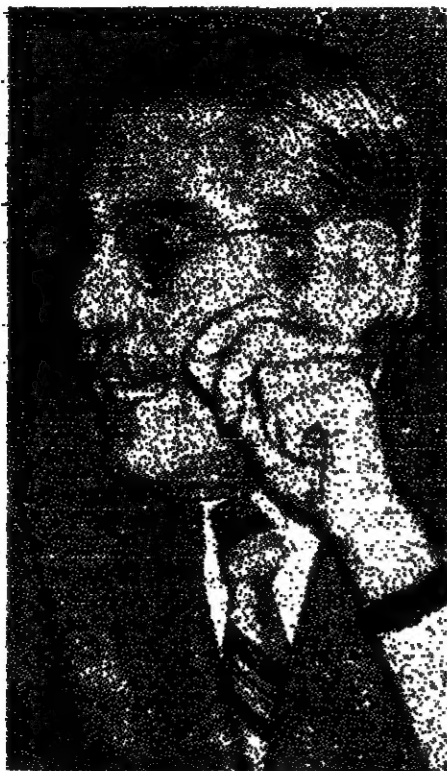
# Pastore expects CIA, FBI to gain

No 'shockers' seen in Senate hearings

By Louise Sweeney  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor



By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer



AP photo

Senators Church (left), Pastore affirm value of CIA

public as much as possible, and one in which leaks would not be tolerated — "any member of the staff that leaks information will be fired."

But Senator Pastore says, "Well, you've got to realize that this investigation cannot be compared with Watergate. First of all, it won't have the same drama. This investigation, because of the very nature of it, will have to be in executive session." He doubts for that reason that much of it can be televised as Watergate was, and suggests that what is televised "will be so dull I don't think the audience will be great. . . . I don't see people lining up waiting to get into the hearing room of this."

## No 'shockers' expected

The Senator doesn't expect any new shockers to come out of the in-

vestigation either: "I think much of the story has already been told in one fashion or another."

He adds, "Frankly, I think the CIA and the FBI ought to be independent organizations directly responsible to the Congress and the President of the United States." At present neither is an independent agency; the FBI is under the Justice Department, the CIA under the executive office. "This idea that somebody in the White House like [former domestic affairs adviser John D.] Ehrlichman or [former White House chief of staff H. R.] Haldeman can pick up the telephone and tell the deputy director of the CIA 'Give this man [E. Howard] Hunt disguise paraphernalia' and that sort of thing, by what right? Any request of that kind ought to be over the signature of the President of the United States."

# N.Y. averts more mass firings

Police, firemen, others decide to go along with budget pleas

By George Moneyhina  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

New York  
Behind Mayor Abraham D. Beame's drastic economies in New York City's budget is the recognition that the biggest city in the U.S. has been teetering dangerously on the brink of financial disaster.

"Financial analysts in and out of city government have been warning that the city had to either make deep cuts in spending or face the eventual prospect of losing its credit rating and possibly even winding up in bankruptcy."

Acutely aware of the seriousness of the budget crisis, Mayor Beame has put into effect the severest austerity program in the city's history. In an attempt to whittle down a deficit of \$430 million in November, the Mayor ordered a series of cutbacks in city spending, including the dismissal of 11,885 city employees. With numerous cuts already made, current estimates put the deficit at \$120.4 million.

## More dismissals averted

A dramatic last-minute agreement worked out between Mayor Beame and the union leaders representing city employees managed to avert the scheduled weekend dismissal of 532 policemen, 155 firemen, and 291 other municipal workers.

Hailed by city officials as a precedent-setting breakthrough in labor negotiations, the agreement will save the city an estimated \$32.8 million from its current \$11.1 billion budget.

A sigh of relief went up from City Hall when union leaders, speaking for city policemen and firemen decided to

go along with what Mayor Beame called "contract regressions" which included a provision that policemen work five days without pay over the next 17 months. Firemen agreed to give up one day of leave this year and one next year. Other unions representing city office workers and sanitation men agreed to waive payment by the city to the unions health and welfare fund.

The labor settlement prevented the mass firings of city workers and helped ease the city's immediate financial crunch but by no means completely solved New York's financial problems.

## Deficit grew steadily

New York City's budget deficit has been growing steadily in recent years, amid warnings from analysts that only severe economic cutbacks could save the city from eventual bankruptcy.

On Jan. 31 Mayor Beame submitted a stand-pat \$1.9 billion construction budget to the Board of Estimate and City Council declaring that only "essential" new projects were included and that the city's economic crisis "left no room for dramatic initiatives."

Business-community analysts have kept a wary eye on New York's economic situation in recent months. While stopping short of predicting the city would default on its debts, they have nevertheless urged the drastic economy measures now being carried out by the Mayor.

## Use of funds questioned

A major concern of investors who keep tabs on municipalities for the

purpose of rating them and lending them money has been the tendency for New York to rely too heavily on its "capital budget" for meeting day-to-day operating expenses. This means money that should be going into the maintenance of city properties is being used elsewhere, and in the long run, a very expensive renewal program may be necessary to offset the years of neglect on highways, roads, and buildings.

The failure of many property owners to pay their real-estate taxes also has added to the city woes. A prime source of city revenue, uncollected real-estate taxes in fiscal 1973-74 were \$148.6 million, up \$26.6 million over the previous year. Many landlords, particularly in slum areas, find it cheaper to abandon buildings rather than pay real-estate taxes that are in arrears.

Many observers, however, see the current moves to cut back programs and payrolls as beneficial in removing unnecessary "fat" from the some 300,000-employee bureaucracy — next to the federal government the second largest in the country.

## Report questions supply of food 25 years hence

By the Associated Press

Washington  
The nation's farmers will supply enough food for the American people in the next decade or so but there is a basic uncertainty whether enough will be produced 25 years from now, the National Academy of Sciences said in a recent report.

## Looking back

Speaking of some of the alleged abuses the Senator said, "Looking back over your shoulder you'd say, 'Well, this is wrong, this is not our way of life, this is inimical to our concept of an open society.' But after all, the FBI is absolutely essential to the safety and security of the country and you've got to say the same thing about the CIA."

Among the allegations are: that the CIA abused its charter by domestic spying and misconduct, that the FBI kept secret files on members of Congress, and that government spies bugged the rooms of delegates to the 1964 Democratic National Convention.

The 11-member bipartisan select committee, headed by Sen. Frank Church (D) of Idaho has been given a budget of \$750,000 and several months to investigate the allegations in a series of hearings that some hope to save the scope of the Watergate hearings.

Senator Church affirms that his "ultimate objective is not to wrack" the agencies, "but, if necessary, to reform them." Sunday on CBS's "Face the Nation," he promised a thorough investigation, to be held in

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## Forthright facing of problems urged on Christians

# New Anglican Church leader takes hold

By Richard M. Harley  
Special to  
The Christian Science Monitor

Canterbury, England — The new primate of the Church of England, Dr. Frederick Donald Coggan, faces some sobering problems on his home territory.

But his enthronement last month as the 101st Archbishop of Canterbury and as the religious leader of some 66 million Anglicans around the world offers renewed hope that the problems can be overcome.

Heading Dr. Coggan's list of priorities are the severe financial difficulties of the church and the need to

reverse the trend of declining numbers of candidates for the ministry.

Inflation has taken its toll. The church cannot afford to pay an adequate stipend to its clergy, and such inflationary fall-out as low investment returns and greatly increased heating costs are an added burden on top of already serious difficulties in the upkeep of church buildings.

### More responsibility urged

In the face of this situation, Dr. Coggan answers with a challenge: Each congregation should take more responsibility for supporting its par-

ish financially rather than having to face the prospect of being forced to share a minister with other parishes.

He argues also that the state should be asked to declare an interest in its national church and make a financial contribution.

More than this, however, Dr. Coggan's enthronement address provided this assurance: "The truth is that when confidence revives, and love of God waxes warm, and faith burns bright, financial problems have a strange way of solving themselves."

With respect to the larger world community of Christians, Dr. Coggan calls for deeper unity, as well as a willingness to abandon if necessary

much of "what we have hitherto taken for granted."

### Early centuries recalled

He speaks of the current period as a time of tribulation not unlike the first and third centuries. He urges the need to face "unblinkered" the world's violence, materialism, extremes of wealth and poverty, and the despair of "abandonment of the old gods and a pathetic inability to replace them with anything adequate for the needs of modern man."

But Dr. Coggan is optimistic in the face of this problem: "For us crisis speaks of opportunity."

The challenges faced on the church have changed radically in the last few years. However, the new Archbishop embarks upon his term in the wake of some outstanding achievements by his predecessor, Dr. Michael Ramsey.

Fifteen years ago, when Dr. Ramsey became Archbishop of Canterbury in an era of relative economic stability in the Western world, the Anglican Church geared itself toward achieving greater unity with all Christian groups, Protestant and Catholic, as well as toward evangelizing both in England and abroad.

### Some reconciliation noted

Since then there has been considerable progress toward reconciling various wings within the Anglican Church. Dr. Ramsey also established a greater working relationship with both the Greek Orthodox Church and the Roman Catholic Church.

And in 1966 he became the first head of the Church of England to visit the Pope in Rome, thus opening a serious Anglican-Catholic dialogue. These stand as major accomplishments, despite the setback in Dr. Ramsey's efforts in his own country to achieve a reunion with the Methodist Church.

Dr. Ramsey's legacy of ecumenical openness was reflected in the unprecedented number of foreign relations dignitaries who attended Dr. Coggan's enthronement in Canterbury Cathedral, among them, for the first time since the Reformation, personal representatives of the Pope. The presence of the Archbishop of Kenya, the Most Rev. Festo Olang, was a reminder that the most rapidly growing branch of the Anglican Church is that of Africa.

Dr. Coggan does not shy away from this ecumenical momentum. He pointed out in his address that the Christian church cannot preach reconciliation to others "if we ourselves are not reconciled." To this end he recognized that the church must be prepared to put aside divisions and selfishness, especially at a time when much of the "global village" (as he put it) is deprived of the basic necessities without which no human being can fully live.

Already the impact of the new primate's confidence and his refusal to be "interested in the possibility of defeat" have not gone unnoticed. Many churchmen feel far-reaching improvements in the church's situation may not be far off.

## IRA blames Dublin on cease-fire

By Jonathan Harsch  
Special correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin — The illegal provisional Irish Republican Army (IRA) now blames the Irish Government here in Dublin for blocking a renewed cease-fire in Northern Ireland.

The IRA claims credit for the latest wave of bombings and killings in the North, including the ambushing of a police patrol in which one policeman was killed and two others wounded. It says such attacks could stop if the Dublin government agreed to grant political-prisoner status to the 183 convicted IRA men now held in Irish prisons.

To highlight this drive, the IRA last month ordered 41 prisoners to go on a hunger strike.

The most seriously affected by a month on water and salt is Patrick Ward from Donegal. Public protest meetings have called on the Dublin authorities to save Ward's life and facilitate a Northern Ireland cease-

fire by granting the IRA prisoners political status.

The Irish Government replies sternly that the IRA prisoners are in jail for specific criminal offenses and must be treated as ordinary criminals. The government warns that forced feeding will not be used to keep hunger strikers alive.

Support for this tough stand came from an unexpected source over the weekend.

While Pat Ward was reported growing weaker, and his mother went on hunger strike herself to support his protest, Pat's brother Edward denounced the IRA and their brutal tactics.

Fisherman Eddie Ward described his younger brother as an idealist who would remain on hunger strike until the IRA command rescinded its orders.

Eddie Ward told Dublin newsmen: "I think the IRA wants a martyr but I don't want my brother to be a martyr to prop them up."

Eddie has tried to mediate. He presented a list of compromises to his

brother and to the Irish Department of Justice. Both apparently accepted this. But the IRA leadership refused to meet Eddie Ward or consider his proposals.

Edward Ward's courageous attack on the IRA could knock down the humanitarian image the IRA was trying to establish. Many here argue that it shows the obstacle to peace is not the British or Irish governments, but the IRA itself.

This development makes it no easier for the IRA to back down, as it must if it is to renew the Northern Ireland cease-fire.

Last week the British Government released a report on legal measures to combat Northern Ireland terrorism. The report concluded that in the present circumstances, detention without trial and nonjury trials must be continued. It also recommended ending special privileges given to the 1,100 so-called political prisoners in Northern Ireland jails.

### Wider effects possible

So if the IRA gives up its drive for political-prisoner status in Southern jails, there will be wider effects. An IRA back-down in the South could be followed by IRA men in Northern jails becoming ordinary prisoners. They would lose such rights as extra food and visits and the carrot of early release.

Most important, political prisoners would lose the freedom to rule within their own compounds. At present in Northern Ireland's main detention center, the Maze at Long Kesh, the 700 IRA men and their extreme Protestant counterparts are allowed to march and train with dummy arms.

[Mervyn Rees, the British Government minister in charge of Northern Ireland affairs, said on Northern Ireland television he was not optimistic about the prospects that the IRA truce, which ran out on Jan. 18, would be renewed, Reuter reported.]

[A joint appeal from Roman Catholic and Protestant church leaders condemned the latest resurgence of violence. "People will not find it easy to forgive those who threw away a genuine chance of a lasting peace," the churchmen warned.]

## \*Pet birth control urged

Continued from Page 1

• Distributing "facts of life" pamphlets about pets and their breeding. They stress that stray dogs, in particular, pollute the environment, disturb the peace, damage property, and cause traffic hazards.

### Information spread

Messages are being disseminated through neighborhood associations, shelters, public recreational facilities and schools. And it is hoped by ZPPG that more than 1 million notices urging pet neutering will soon be inserted in city utility bills.

• Erecting billboards showing hordes of homeless dogs and cats and bearing the message: "Save tax dollars. Save lives. Don't breed."

• Using radio and television public-service announcements to urge anti-breeding measures.

"We must let people know that this is not only a humane problem — but also a fiscal and environmental problem," Commissioner Peck says.

She urges the National League of Cities to foster programs similar to that being launched in Los Angeles in other major cities across the U.S.

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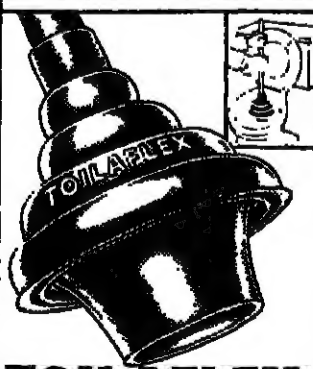
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EDITED BY BERTRAM B. JOHANSSON

# Inside the news—briefly

WITH ANALYSIS  
FROM MONITOR CORRESPONDENTS  
AROUND THE WORLD

## U.S. due to increase combat force in Europe

Munich, Germany  
Army Secretary Howard H. Callaway told a NATO conference Sunday that American combat strength in Europe would be increased during 1975 and that this trend would continue over the



Army Secretary Callaway

"Only if we maintain and increase our strength will we serve the cause of detente," Secretary Callaway said of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Speaking of the Warsaw Pact, he said: "I believe that if the others clearly realize that we are prepared to counter the threat of war then we shall not have to live through the horror of war."

Mr. Callaway told NATO defense experts and officials attending the two-day international defense information meeting that "today's U.S. Army is a stronger force than ever existed in peacetime."

The Army secretary said that in 1972 U.S. combat troops made up 59 percent of the total U.S. troop strength in Europe. That percentage now stands at 62 and should climb to 71 in 1977, Secretary Callaway said. The United States has about 200,000 Army troops stationed in Europe, most of them in West Germany.

## Ohio Democrat asks probe of Agnew wealth

Washington  
Congress should investigate reports that former Vice-President Spiro Agnew has become rich since he resigned his office, Rep. Ronald M. Mott said here. The Ohio Democrat said Mr. Agnew and former Attorney-General Richard Kleindienst should be asked to testify at a congressional hearing about recent reports that they are acting as consultants to investors from Arab countries.

"Agnew is apparently on his way to becoming a multi-millionaire by

peddling influence and helping Arab investors buy control of American coal mines, real estate, and industry," Mr. Mott said in a statement. Mr. Agnew resigned as Vice-President in October, 1973, after pleading no contest to a charge of tax evasion.

## Addis Ababa silent over rebel fighting

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Secessionist guerrillas and government troops battled with machine guns, mortars, rockets, and grenades in the streets of Asmara Sunday, leaving at least 50 persons killed and more than 100 injured in the heaviest fighting since the rebel movement began in the Eritrean province 12 years ago, official sources reported. They said close fighting raged around the airport and near the U.S. Consulate in Asmara, the provincial capital of Eritrea about 450 miles north of Addis Ababa.

Meanwhile, two villages in Ethiopia's troubled northern province were almost totally destroyed in bombing raids Sunday, as government planes battered secessionist guerrilla strongholds, eyewitnesses said.

The Ethiopian government, in the hands of young revolutionary officers since the overthrow of Emperor Haile Selassie last September, has yet to acknowledge any large-scale fighting in Asmara. Neither the national radio nor television has made any mention of the fighting in the strategic northernmost province that controls Ethiopia's outlet to the sea.

## France to search for ocean oil

Paris  
The French Government gave the go-ahead Saturday to oil exploration of the Atlantic Ocean between the western French coast and Cornwall. The area does not include territory disputed by Britain although the two nations disagree on the borders of oil-drilling rights in the region.

Drilling was expected to start within two to three months, according to the Energy Planning Council chaired by President Giscard d'Estaing.

Geological studies in the area so far have not revealed any positive signs of petroleum, and the National Center for Oceanic Exploration has warned against hopes that the region could

turn into an oil and gas bonanza like Britain's North Sea. French oil companies will have majority holdings in all exploration in the area. Officials said requests for permits have also come from Exxon, Texaco, and Mobil.

## Physicist reports powerful new particle

Tokyo  
A Japanese physicist announced Sunday the discovery of a new elementary particle which he said could lead to a source of power 1,000 times greater than atomic energy. Prof. Kiyoshi Niu of Nagoya University said his new particle is heavier and has a longer life span than any particle known.

He said its life span is one-tenth-billionth of a second, compared with a



## Surely not a snowy owl?

No, this is Shirley, the four ounce pigmy marmoset stolen last month from the San Diego Zoo. She was rescued by Huntington Park, Calif., police on a tip from someone who heard a man bragging about her at a bar. Marmosets are soft-furred monkeys, usually found in South or Central America. They have claws instead of nails on all the digits except the great toe.

particle discovered last November at the Stanford linear accelerator in Palo Alto, Calif., which exists for less than one-trillionth of a second. The Stanford discovery was described as one of the biggest in the field of high-energy physics in years.

## Bill asks loans to avert mortgage foreclosures

Washington  
A bill to provide federal loans for homeowners faced with mortgage foreclosures because of economic problems has been introduced by 85 members of the House of Representatives. The bill directs the secretary of housing and urban development (HUD) to defray mortgage payments for

homeowners with economic problems until they are able to reassume their own obligations, up to two years for any one family.

HUD would be responsible for determining which homeowners are threatened with foreclosure and have reasonable prospects of eventually paying back the government for all financial aid. HUD also would set repayment terms for the loans.

## Nobel winner warns of world nuclear peril

Dublin  
The Nobel Peace Prize winner and United Nations official, Sean McBride, told the International Women's Conference in Dublin Saturday that the world faces nuclear disaster, writes Monitor correspondent Jonathan Harsch.

Mr. McBride called on women to use their greater knowledge and wider view of the issues of life and death to pull the world back from the brink. He also asked women to spearhead demands for a world disarmament conference to outlaw nuclear weapons.

Mr. McBride said a devastating nuclear war is imminent. Describing himself as someone who knows, he said the only thing now discussed at meetings between the major powers is the rate at which they can increase nuclear armament.

## Chicago truck drivers struggle for jobs

Chicago  
Unemployment is high in the trucking industry in Chicago. According to Ed Finner, head of the independent Chicago Truck Drivers Union, and Louis F. Peick, secretary-treasurer of Local 705 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, at least one of every 10 local cartage drivers is idle there, writes Ed Townsend, Monitor labor correspondent.

To ease the situation, the two leaders, representing 25,000 Chicago-area truckers, this week clamped down on overtime work scheduled by employers. Contracts limit work to 10 hours a day or 50 a week, but many companies have been permitted to schedule more work than that. They no longer will be allowed to; work must be spread around.

This will mean the end of overtime-inflated wages for some drivers, but others will return to trucking payrolls.

## MINI-BRIEFS

### Wisconsin violence

Public officials reported an attempt to firebomb a night club early Sunday in Shawano, Wis., as national guardsmen tightened security around an abandoned estate in nearby Gresham, where the Menominee Warrior Society began its armed occupation on Jan. 1. A local white resident was shot just outside the estate perimeter on Saturday.

### U.S. aid to Syria

The State Department has notified Congress that it intends to go ahead with \$25 million in economic aid for Syria, a move designed to soften resistance to Secretary Henry A. Kissinger's Middle East diplomacy. Aid is to begin Feb. 22 unless actively blocked by Congress.

### Phone call recordings

A spokesman for the American Telephone & Telegraph Company confirmed Saturday that portions of a number of long-distance telephone calls were recorded from the end of 1965 to the beginning of 1970. Press relations director William Mullane said in New York that he did not know the number of calls recorded but that calls from St. Louis, New York, Detroit, Miami, Los Angeles, and Newark, N.J., were involved.

### Angola transition

Portugal has handed over power to an African-dominated transitional government which will lead Angola to full independence in November. The announcement was made in Luanda Friday by a senior Portuguese official in the presence of officials of three Angolan liberation movements that form the transitional government.

### Nixon tape ruling

A federal judge in Washington has ruled that the government — not President Nixon — owns thousands of presidential papers and Watergate tapes collected during the Nixon White House years. U.S. District Judge Charles Richey said the Nixon claim was "repugnant to the very nature of the office of the president."

## \* Arab oilmen offer olive branch to West

Continued from Page 1

But, it continues, an encouraging degree of unanimity already exists on these basic points:

- Oil prices will be frozen in real terms until 1980. Adjustments for inflation will be phased in slowly, so oil costs actually will decline significantly in the next few years.

- OPEC will guarantee to supply the world with the oil it needs.

- Petrodollars will be recycled as credits, including loans to buy oil, to Western countries with adverse payments balances.

### Package deal

OPEC conceived the proposals as a package deal, although individual items are negotiable, the survey says. OPEC also will require a Western quid pro quo, including:

- A Western commitment to a constructive dialogue with the "third world" including OPEC.

- A fair relation between oil prices and the cost of imported goods and services from industrial countries.

- The transfer of Western technology to developing countries, together with access to developed markets for the products of third world industries.

- No restrictions on the oil countries' use of their assets.

- Fair prices for other raw materials besides oil.

- A stronger voice for the third world in international monetary decision-making.

### Economic need

The Algerian presentation was inspired in large measure by the United Nations General Assembly's proposals for "a new international economic order" adopted after last year's special assembly session on the problems of raw materials and development.

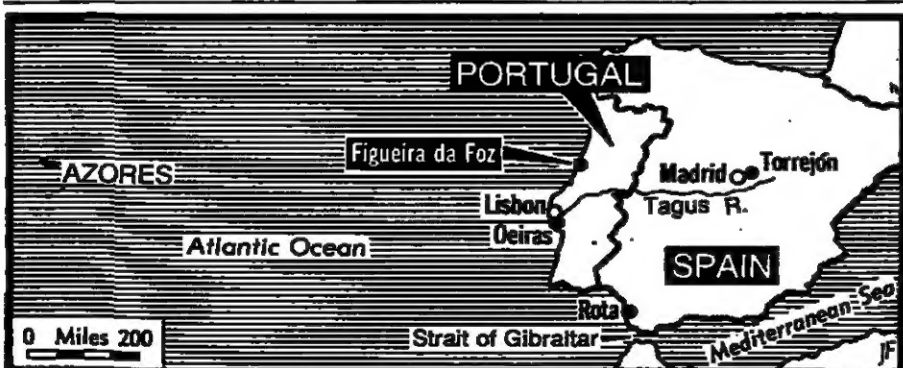
Proposed OPEC aid to developing

nations includes various forms of financial assistance, construction of 10 large fertilizer plants in OPEC countries to meet third world demand, plus pressure on industrial countries to revise their commercial relations with producers of raw materials to encourage real development.

The Algerians say Europe and Japan have an economic need for oil that would prevent them from follow-

ing any extreme initiative by Washington, for which oil primarily is a political issue colored by the United States' involvement with Israel and its posture vis-a-vis the Soviet Union.

The proposed timetable calls for the OPEC summit to be followed by a limited preparatory conference in Paris in March between industrial and OPEC countries, leading to a full international conference in the fall.



By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

Mediterranean approaches: key defense points

## \* Soviets in Mediterranean bid?

Continued from Page 1  
came last month after the Communists had made a significant gain within the Portuguese Government. This was the forcing through of a controversial trade-union law likely to work to their advantage. The Communist Party leader, Alvaro Cunhal — who fills the one seat allocated to the Communists in the Cabinet — got his way by winning the support of the radically inclined military man who is Prime Minister, Brig. Vasco dos Santos Goncalves.

### Political backlash

But this Communist victory — which might have encouraged the Russians — may well be in the process of producing its own back-

lash. Socialist Party leader and Foreign Minister Mario Soares has been speaking up with vigor against extremism and for parliamentary democracy. He has also defended NATO — but questioned the timeliness of a current NATO naval exercise off Portugal. Further, the radically inclined wing of the Armed Forces Movement — which staged last April's coup and now is the power behind the government — may have harmed itself by too obvious association with the Communists.

It is against this background that the leaked report from Lisbon should be seen — a leak perhaps intended to kill the possibility of Moscow's getting what it wants.

## \* Vanishing plant life

Continued from Page 1

who directed work on the Smithsonian's endangered plant report. "The extinction of any species of plant or animal is an irreversible loss of unique genetic material that cannot be duplicated."

A variety of factors can cause plant species to die out. "Of course, there are natural causes," notes Thomas Cobb of the National Parks and Conservation Association, "such as fire, drought, flooding, and climatic changes."

"But man's activities endanger them, too. The application of herbicides and pesticides, drainage of swamps and bogs, strip mining, irrigation. Commercial collectors have threatened about 90 percent of our native cacti. They prey on rare and beautiful specimens, some of which are worth \$300 apiece, and haul them off by the truckload."

While seed banks and botanical gardens offer hope for solutions to the problem of endangered species, "the report's main recommendation to Congress," says Robert De Filippis, coordinator of the Smithsonian's endangered species project, "is to protect the habitats these plants grow in."

### Protection charted

"Plants are the only organisms able to live on an inorganic environment," Dr. Irwin notes, stressing the crucial function of habitat for plants. "Plants draw food from air, soil, and water, and their relation to the non-living environment is closer than that of animals."

Botanists have already begun to map the ranges of threatened plant species in order to help the U.S. Department of Interior pinpoint areas of nationally protected land where their populations can be restored under optimum conditions in natural surroundings.

Meanwhile, aided by other interested botanists, both professional and amateur, Mr. Mazzeo continues his search for *Betula uber*. In this quest the case of *Franklinia* buoys his spirits. A member of the *camellia* family once native to Georgia's coastal plain, *Franklinia* has not been sighted growing wild since 1814. In 1788, fortunately, Philadelphia plant fanciers collected specimens which now survive in cultivation.

If he can somewhere find a surviving member of the species, Mr. Mazzeo intends to do the same thing for *Betula uber*.

## \* Missing GIs—Viet 'sightings'

Continued from Page 1

Neither time, says a National League of Families spokeswoman, were the families involved told of the sightings by the U.S. Government. League member Mrs. Maureen Smith of Wichita, Kan., says that the families had to find out about the sightings through independent sources, although the information already existed in government files. Only when the families "told the government everything they knew" about the sightings, says Mrs. Smith, were the sightings finally acknowledged.

The families of those men are still waiting to hear whether their "bearded Caucasians . . . in one-piece flight suits" are alive somewhere in Cambodia.

They are among the 1,387 MIAs, 80 military POWs, 21 civilians, and 23 journalists not accounted for yet in the aftermath of the war, which officially ended with the Jan. 27, 1973, cease-fire.

"They're prisoners of peace," says Mrs. Charles K. Walters of Spokane, Wash., a league member whose husband, U.S. Air Force Capt. Donovan Walters was shot down over Hanoi in December, 1972, and is listed as MIA but was subsequently on record in a Hanoi POW camp.

### 'The most silent minority'

"You're looking at the most silent minority in the world, these men; they haven't said anything since they were shot down. . . . This government has a responsibility to those men who wore their government's uniform," says Mrs. Ann Howes, a league member from Wichita.

As she said it, she held a picture of her brother-in-law, Chief Warrant Officer George Andrews Howes, listed as MIA in South Vietnam in January, 1970, but reported as sighted en route to Laos later that year.

(Both Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Howes are also officers of the Forgori American Committee of Kansas).

On the basis of National League Families meetings with White House State Department, and Department Defense officials this week, Mr. Smith says: "For the first time in 10 years the government is making real effort to do something about the issue and be candid with us." He notes that the previous administration "was reluctant to share information, good or bad, with families MIAs and POWs, and there were visible signs that the issue had a priority."

### Task force considered

The Ford administration, she says, has pushed for and gotten a United Nations resolution on the POW-MIA issue, and now is discussing plans for a presidential task force to investigate the status of all POWs, MIAs, to open up the channels of communication with the North Vietnamese so that the whereabouts of a condition of these men, whom the alone have records of, can be ascertained.

The league has rejected the administration's initial suggestion that a task force include only a representative from the Pentagon, one from the Veterans Administration, and one from the State Department. It would like, instead, to see a member of Congress, well-versed in international and constitutional law; a statesman of the caliber of former Ambassador David Bruce, a member of the administration, who already has demonstrated knowledge and interest in the plight of MIA-POWs; and most important, a former POW. Negotiations as still under way, but as Mrs. Smith says, "we've been told that the President is willing to reconsider" if makeup of the task force.

## \* What led to Ford deficit; how he'd control it

Continued from Page 1

The 1976 deficit, he stressed, will rise to nearly \$70 billion, if Congress does not "walk the extra mile with him" and trim existing programs by \$17 billion, as he proposes in his new budget message.

### Ullman voices doubt

These cuts, the President previously disclosed, include putting a 5 percent "cap" on cost-of-living increases for social security, government pension programs, and other projects tied by law to the consumer price index.

About \$6 billion of the \$17 billion, said Mr. Ullman, "goes directly to retired and low-income Americans." It is "highly doubtful," added Mr. Ullman, that Congress will approve such cutbacks.

Mr. Ford urged the new budget committees of

Congress to "study carefully" his proposed \$349 billion budget, to set spending totals and "live within them."

Under new procedures adopted last year, both houses of Congress have created budget committees, empowered to set overall spending limits, within which appropriations must be held.

Government, said President Ford, now consumes nearly one-third of the nation's output of goods and services, and the "growth rate [of government spending] is twice that of the gross national product."

At this rate, said Mr. Ford, in two decades government will "disappear" more than half of all the American people produce. Put another way, more than half the real income of each American would go to pay for government programs.

## \* Congress, Burns collide on credit

Continued from Page 1

twice this week, first before the Reuss Banking Committee (Feb. 8) and, the next day, before the Joint Economic Committee.

### 'Dialogue' sought

Representative Reuss, one of the most influential men in Congress on economic matters, says he wants money supply to grow "at least 6 percent for the next four or five months." He wants a "dialogue" with Dr. Burns.

A bill to force the Fed to increase money supply now is pending. The seven-man Federal Reserve

Board, by buying or selling government securities, is able to decrease or increase money in circulation, and this in turn makes "tight" or "easy" credit. It helps determine, for example, the interest rate buyers must pay for home mortgages.

### Sacrifice for Bangladesh

By the Associated Press  
Shrewsbury, England  
Mr. and Mrs. Alan Weaver of the central English city auctioned nearly all their worldly goods to aid hungry victims in Bangladesh. They raised \$1,064.

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# balancing ood, nergy, imate

man looks for more food,  
more energy, he changes  
world's weather in subtle  
ys only now being under-  
od. The search for answers  
the mysteries of climate  
ange breaks new ground.

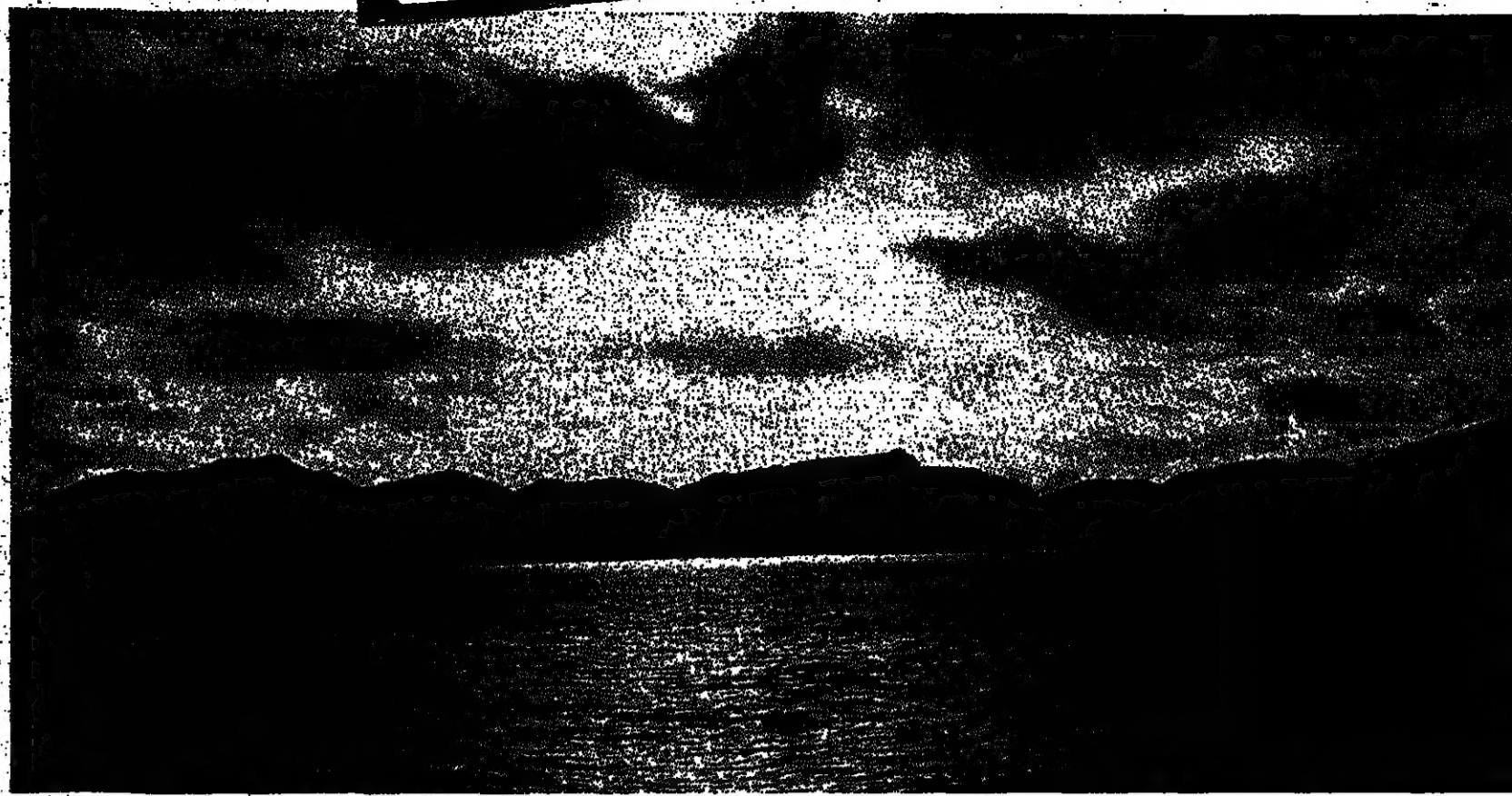
By David F. Salisbury  
Staff writer of  
The Christian Science Monitor

he task of piecing together the vast puzzle  
ow the earth's weather changes has new  
etus these days.  
ore and more, scientists agree that  
ent weather changes are connected to  
s search for more food and more energy.  
only does weather affect food, but energy  
and agriculture affects climate. The  
action and the extent of these effects  
ain a mystery which scientists want to  
ave.  
o far, as they strain some of the world's  
est computers, study satellite photos, and  
ach large-scale atmospheric experiments,  
practitioners of the new science of  
ate change cannot agree where the  
erent pieces of the "puzzle" fit.

Although they all conceive of the climate as  
delicate balance of many forces, they  
agree on which factors dominate the  
ation.  
et enough progress has been made so that  
ny researchers now feel short-range cli-  
te forecasts will be possible in the coming  
ars. And the U.S. Domestic Council is  
nsidering a proposal for three-month fore-  
sts based on analysis of present satellite  
is. Much of this is not used now.

## mate study set up

his summer climate studies achieved a  
manent place in the National Science  
oundation. An Office of Climate Dynamics  
s established. Extensive work is being  
e by the National Oceanic and Atmo-  
pheric Administration (NOAA) and the  
tional Center for Atmospheric Research  
CAR) in Boulder, Colo.  
The progress of climate research coupled  
h concern over climatic effects of increas-



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

An energy dilemma: man-made pollution means more clouds—and less sunshine

ing world energy use recently prompted Dr.  
Alvin Winberg of the Federal Energy Admin-  
istration to propose a national institute for  
climate research.

Scientists have already established that  
waste heat from large cities can change local  
climates. In Washington, D.C., the frost-free  
growing season is one month longer than in  
outlying areas. Dr. James Peterson of NOAA  
has found. Also, cities average as much as 10  
degrees hotter and have less snowfall and fog  
than rural areas.

But on a global scale the sun still over-  
shadows humanity's energy output. Climate  
studies indicate that until human activities  
add 1 percent to the solar energy soaked up  
by earth, they should have no climate effects.  
By the year 2000 mankind's efforts could be  
one-tenth of this.

## Aerosols produced

But beside putting out heat, burning coal  
and oil pours vast amounts of tiny particles —  
aerosols — into the atmosphere. In less than  
25 years man-made aerosols may equal that  
from natural sources, scientists say.

This could account for the worldwide  
cooling trend since 1945, which has spurred  
widespread speculation about the return of  
the ice ages. Aerosols flung high into the  
stratosphere by volcanic eruptions 2 million  
years ago might have caused the onset of the  
last Ice Age. University of Rhode Island  
scientists, measuring volcanic particles, esti-  
mate that the dust in the air at that time was  
some 400 times greater than today.

There are still other ways that thousands of  
human-scale actions might be affecting cli-  
mate. For instance Dr. P. V. Hobbs of the  
University of Washington argues that certain  
types of air pollution may be doing just that.  
In particular he is concerned about pollutants  
that affect clouds.

Clouds play an important role in earth's  
heat budget. Because they reflect a large

percentage of the sunlight that falls on them  
back into space, an increase in total cloud  
cover should decrease world temperatures.

Recent photos from the Earth Resources  
Technology Satellite document the effect of  
pollution on clouds. Those forming over the  
plumes of Gary, Indiana, steel mills were  
visibly larger and brighter than their com-  
panions.

## Over-grazing cited

While weather's influence on farming is  
obvious, evidence that people's use and abuse  
of the land can change the climate is of recent  
vintage. Intensive study of the drought in the  
sub-Sahara indicates that overgrazing there  
played a major role.

After studying the drought, Prof. Jule  
Charney of Massachusetts Institute of Tech-  
nology argues that a large area like the  
African Sahel perpetuates the climatic condi-  
tions which cause a desert to form. A large  
mass of stable, dry air forms which inhibits  
rainfall. Once formed, a desert feeds back on  
itself.

On the other hand, modern "green revolu-  
tion" crops require intensive irrigation. In  
some areas this can alter the moisture over  
an entire region. Tapping fossil waters in  
Tunisia has increased the evaporation of  
water in the region by 50 percent. Some  
climatologists, like Kurt Rindsmaki of  
Frankfurt University, claim that water use  
could affect climate. Because water absorbs  
and gives off heat as it changes back and  
forth between liquid and vapor, it plays a  
major role in weather processes.

Power stations equipped with cooling tow-  
ers release thousands of acre-feet of water  
into the atmosphere. Industries using pro-  
cessed steam contribute still more. Dr.  
Rundsmaki estimates that 30 percent of all  
the rainfall in West Germany is returned  
directly to the atmosphere as a result of  
human activity. This is a factor to be closely  
watched.

Modern agriculture may also affect cli-  
mate through its use of chemical fertilizers.  
According to Dr. Michael McElroy of Har-  
vard University, today's widespread fertil-  
izer use might result in a decrease of the  
ozone layer, earth's shield against harmful  
ultraviolet light in the upper atmosphere.

In nature, bacteria chemically grab nitro-  
gen out of the air and convert it into forms  
useful and essential for plants. Some of this is  
released as nitrogen oxide when living mat-  
ter decomposes. Studies have revealed that  
nitrogen oxide plays a major role in con-  
trolling ozone.

## Excess of nitrogen

The nitrogen compounds in commercial  
fertilizer come from industrial processes.  
The nitrogen coming from this source rivals  
the amount captured by all the bacteria in the  
world, says Dr. McElroy.

He wonders what will happen as more and  
more crops are grown on synthetic fertil-  
izers. Will increased amounts of nitrogen  
oxides work up into the upper atmosphere  
and decrease the ozone concentration?

If it does, the increased amounts of  
ultraviolet might make marginal areas less  
productive, he says. There is little informa-  
tion about its effects on plant and animal life.

These are some of the many ways that  
scientists think food, energy, and climate  
interact. But the different effects, like heat-  
ing from thermal pollution and cooling due to  
aerosols, are often opposite, and no one  
knows at what level each becomes important.

As climatologist John Imbrie of Brown  
University puts it, "Mankind is marching  
into the future armed only with the knowl-  
edge that substantial climatic changes can  
occur." The new vitality of climate research  
holds promise that sometime in the future  
this will no longer be the case.

## 'Native Americans': how to mend broken treaties?



America's Indians,  
proud of their heri-  
tage, claim 20th-  
century America is  
not being fair to  
them — or abiding  
by legal treaties.  
The Shoshone  
woman (left) sym-  
bolizes many In-  
dians today; in  
modern attire, she  
prepares a meal.

By Diana Loercher  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

## New York

Native Americans, or "Indians," as the  
ir man calls them, are becoming increas-  
ly bold in demanding their treaty rights,  
the central thrust of their movement is  
ard "sovereignty."

The most radical groups, such as the  
merican Indian Movement (AIM) and the  
ernational Indian Treaty Council, use the  
rd to mean the establishment of indepen-  
ent Indian nations free to govern themselves  
preserve their traditions without inter-  
ference from the U.S. Government in the  
m of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

The Indians claim that they were recog-  
ized as sovereign nations in the approxi-  
ately 370 treaties that the United States  
ned and subsequently broke by seizing  
ir lands, abrogating their rights, and  
overtaking their independence. The radicals  
ve lost confidence in the legislative and  
ficial branches of the government to  
dress their grievances and are seeking  
port and recognition from international  
ums such as the United Nations.

An illustration of the impasse that the one  
lion Indians of this nation face is the  
ling by federal district Judge Warren K.  
born on Jan. 17, 1976, against the motion to  
nnull for want of jurisdiction the United  
ates of America v. Consolidated Wounded  
ee cases.

In the text of his decision, in which he  
deplored "the ugly history" of the treatment  
of the Indian by the white man, Judge Urbom  
wrote: "In summary the law is that native  
American tribes do not have complete sover-  
eignty, and have only as much internal  
sovereignty as has not been relinquished by  
them by treaty or explicitly taken by act of  
the United States Congress."

## Earlier rulings cited

His decision is in line with previous  
Supreme Court rulings against the concept of  
Indian sovereignty, abolished through the  
executive constitutional right of legislative and  
executive branches of the government to  
override the provisions of treaties.

The issue in the case was whether those  
Indians charged with criminal acts during  
the occupation of Wounded Knee, S.D., were  
under the legal jurisdiction of the U.S.  
Government or the Ojibwa Sioux, on whose  
territory Wounded Knee is located. The Sioux  
claimed that the 1868 Treaty of Fort Laramie  
gave them jurisdiction; by denying the  
motion the judge, however, apologetically,  
also denied by implication the validity of the  
treaty and the sovereign status of the Sioux  
nation.

(Had he ruled in their favor, the way would  
have been clear for the Sioux to sue the  
government for billions of dollars worth of  
lost territory to which the treaty entitles  
them.)

It is a case such as this that explains why  
Indian nations like the Mohawk have decided  
to take the law into their own hands.

## Fraud alleged

The Mohawk nation is a member of the Six  
Nations Iroquois Confederacy, which has  
proudly refused U.S. citizenship and asserted  
sovereign status throughout its history. In  
May, 1974, a band of an estimated 90 Mohawk  
"traditionalists," dissatisfied with conditions  
on their reservation, seized an abandoned  
612-acre former girls' camp in New York's  
Adirondack State Park. They proclaimed  
that not only this land but nine million  
additional acres — which they call by its  
original name Ganienkeh, meaning land of  
the flint — was taken from them by fraud  
almost two centuries ago.

The state of New York has filed suit in

federal court to evict the Mohawks from the  
land. Last week the Mohawk attorneys filed a  
motion to dismiss the suit.

Nancy Stearns of the Center for Con-  
stitutional Rights in New York explained  
their position: "Since the dispute exists  
between two independent sovereign nations,  
it cannot properly be decided in a U.S. court  
but only in an international forum or through  
diplomatic negotiations. The Mohawks have  
vowed that whatever the outcome they will  
not leave their lands, and the recent wound-  
ings, allegedly in self-defense, of a white man  
and white girl, indicated they mean it."

## A religious issue

Behind the Indian fight for restoration and  
control of land there are not only economic  
considerations regarding such crucial issues  
as hunting, fishing, and grazing rights and  
the use of natural resources but also deep  
religious ones.

Reverence for the land and all that lives  
and grows on it is at the root of the Indian  
religion and cultural identity. The earth is the  
sacred mother who feeds and once belonged  
to all her children. The Mohawks have  
declared their intention to return to tradi-  
tional ways for religious, ecological, and  
moral reasons.

They want to live off the land "according to  
the rules of nature." They believe that by  
reviving the original co-op system of econ-  
omy, without money and technology, they  
will "relearn a new morality."

The Mohawks have invited all traditional  
Indians to join them, but refuse to admit  
whites. Asked why, one Indian replied,  
"Because whenever we have allowed them on  
our land they have taken it away from us."

Of course, the radicals do not represent the  
point of view of all Indians, even all tradi-  
tionalists. There are myriad Indian groups,  
some of more moderate or conservative  
persuasions, and any given tribe or nation —  
The Sioux, the Menominee, and the western  
Shoshone, for example — is likely to find  
itself rent by opposing factions.

Labeled, depending on one's point of view  
as constructive, assimilationist, progressive,  
"sell-out," and "apple" (red on the outside  
and white on the inside), these Indians incline  
toward varying degrees of reliance on gov-  
ernment support, advocacy of a less or semi-  
independent status for their nations, and a

preference for either selling their lands to the  
government or taking financial com-  
pensation through the Indian Claims Com-  
mission (ICC) for lands the government has  
seized over the years, rather than toward  
trying to retain or regain them.

Sometimes the differences lie primarily in  
tactics. The National Congress of American  
Indians, for example, which is the oldest and,  
like AIM, claims to be the largest Indian  
organization in the United States, has similar  
objectives but works for change by initiating  
legal action and lobbying in Congress rather  
than resorting to militant or international  
strategies.

A specific example is the land battle  
currently being waged in the courts and  
before the ICC by the western Shoshone  
traditionalists of Battle Mountain, Nev. They  
maintain that according to the 1863 Treaty of  
Ruby Valley they are entitled to 15 million  
acres of Nevada land (which includes Reno  
and areas in which the Atomic Energy  
Commission has reportedly expressed inter-  
est).

## Some prefer compensation

Opposing them are the "sell-out" western  
Shoshone who prefer to take financial com-  
pensation from the government at \$1.05 per  
acre, the 1872 land value.

The traditionalists object that the govern-  
ment has declared the land in question public  
domain, has restricted their use of it, and has  
abused it by destroying thousands of acres of  
their sacred Pinon trees (also a major food  
source) with a huge chain dragged between  
two caterpillar tractors. (This process is  
movingly documented in a new film on the  
western Shoshone, "Broken Treaty at Battle  
Mountain," directed by Joel Freedman and  
narrated by Robert Redford.)

Though the degree to which Indians feel  
they still need and want government partici-  
pation in their internal affairs varies, the  
growing trend especially among the tradi-  
tionalists seems to be toward more indepen-  
dence: the freedom to live on their own land  
as they choose, as they believe their treaties  
entitle them. At issue, they feel, is the classic  
political sacrifice of ethics to expediency,  
right to might, "dishonesty" in government  
of a magnitude that an attorney for the  
western Shoshone compares to the Watergate  
scandal.

## Melvin Maddocks

## My father, the sheikh

Sheikh Masoud al-Sharif al-Hamdan  
has made his run for Father of the Year  
of Saudi Arabia — and every other  
place you would want to name, for that  
matter. He will certainly be a hard  
candidate to catch. As all the rest of us  
fathers have learned by now, the  
sheikh — searching for one of those  
little tokens of love that let a son know  
Dad cares — came upon just what he  
was looking for deep in the heart of  
Texas. To quote from the sheikh's  
letter to the Houston attorney he  
engaged as his American shopper:

"My son learned to fly in San  
Antonio. He used to visit the Alamo and  
he loved it. Please contact the proper  
people and see if we can buy it. I want  
to present it as a gift to my son."

Gov. Dolph Briscoe — not about to be  
voted out of office by cries of "Remem-  
ber the Alamo!" (or perhaps simply  
anxious to keep his own son from  
getting ideas) — announced the fort  
was not for sale.

Whether the sheikh has other backup  
gifts on his list — Mount Rushmore?  
the Ford Motor Company? Dis-  
neyland? — nobody knows and maybe  
nobody should ask.

"Wrap up the Washington Monument  
and deliver it to the palace. Servant's  
entrance, please. And not later than  
noon, Feb. 7, or the deal's off. . . ." It  
seemed appropriate to a lot of people  
that such epic acquisitiveness should  
be turned against Americans, and  
especially Texans, unrivaled until now  
as Big Buyers.

Speculating on the motives of Arabs  
has practically become a national  
industry. Still, the drama here is not  
between the new haves and the new  
have-nots but between fathers and  
sons. Thus the question becomes: Why  
did Sheikh Masoud al-Sharif al-Ham-  
dan — as a father rather than as an  
Arab — wish to buy the Alamo? For the  
real mystery to this little saga is the  
slightly mad passion all parents share,  
which might be titled "I Want to Buy  
You the World, Baby" (and subtitled  
"You Call It Possessiveness, I Call It  
Love").

Let us imagine a scene out of "The  
Arabian Nights." A dazzling white  
palace with the obligatory seven doors  
and latticed windows. Marble floors  
are spread with the richest carpets on  
which servants tiptoe, carrying trays  
of sherbet and grapes. The ceilings are  
gold — even an oil sheikh has to hedge  
against inflation. And the garden!  
Fruit trees and flowers of every de-  
scription. Running streams. Singing  
birds. A perfume of citron and musk in  
the air.

The dialogue, alas, is far less exotic  
between the sheikh and his son, con-  
fronting each other in the shade of a  
fountain on two silk chaises:

Sheikh (fanning himself anxiously):  
All your mother and I ever wanted was  
for you to be happy.

Son (throwing intently at his left big  
toe): I know that, Father.

Sheikh: Do you really?

Son: Sheikh: It's just that I've tried so  
hard — perhaps too hard — to give you  
all the things I didn't have. My father  
never even offered me the Taj Mahal,  
do you understand?

Son: Yes, Father. You've told me.  
Sheikh: You and I both know fathers  
who, well, try to buy their sons — force  
them to do what the father wants. Now  
I'd hate it if I thought you thought the  
Alamo was a bribe.

Son: Oh no. Of course not.

Sheikh: Good! Good! It's just that a  
father sees in his son a second chance.  
A chance to correct his own mistakes.  
A chance to do a few of the things he  
never did himself. It's not as if you  
don't have all your life before you to  
live exactly as you please.

Son: I know, Father.

Sheikh (in choking voice): After I'm  
gone.

Son: Please, Father.

Sheikh: Then it's agreed?

Son (fleeing by the honeysuckle  
gate): Of course, Father.

At the sound of the Alfa Romeo  
starting, the sheikh's wife steps from  
behind a lime tree.

Wife: Will he do it?

Sheikh: Didn't I tell you? He's down  
on his knees — like Henry Kissinger.  
One Alamo for one year in Harvard  
Business School. No dropping out until  
May at the earliest.

Wife: Some bargain! Good thing he's  
not Henry Kissinger. Did he promise to  
bring the Alfa Romeo home by mid-  
night?

Sheikh: Well, dear, that's really a  
separate negotiation. Some day soon,  
after I've bought the Grand Canyon, I  
thought the boy and I could have  
another little talk.

A Monday and Thursday feature by  
the Monitor's columnist-at-large.











## style



Betty Ford (far left) chose a soft-look chemise (left) from Albert Capraro's line for Jerry Guttenberg. The Blassport sketch (right) is of Nancy Kissinger's (above left) black denim blazer with white and charcoal striped shirt.

## Leading ladies dress up

Washington's Betty, Happy, and Nancy ready for spring

By Phyllis Feldkamp  
Written for  
The Christian Science Monitor

It is always heartening when someone at the top shows an interest in clothes.

Lately, not only the First Lady but the two other ranking women in the nation's capital have made well-publicized purchases from New York collections — giving Seventh Avenue morale a much-needed lift out of the business doldrums.

Betty (Mrs. Gerald F.) Ford, whose interest in fashion has not waned since her early experience as a department-store stylist, decided Albert Capraro of Jerry Guttenberg, a firm backed by Ben Shaw, the impresario of the garment district, was the designer for her.

Actually, she already had worn some of the clothes Capraro did when he was turning out the Oscar de la Renta boutique line. But she didn't realize this, until, after seeing a story about his new spring collection in a Washington newspaper, she invited him to come to the White House and bring his sketches and swatches. She ordered a dozen pieces from the Capraro line, which is priced from \$75 to \$200 — within what she considers her clothes-budget range.

Betty Ford's spring wardrobe will, Capraro says, "give her a much softer image." Several of the models she chose have soft overblouses and will be sent to her with both long and short skirts, to give double-duty use for travel.

Mrs. Ford also asked him to make five evening dresses from silk brocades and organzas that the President had brought back for her from his Far East trip.

"While she doesn't want to concentrate on only high necklines," says Capraro, "she is very definite about wanting clothes to cover her arms. She is very feminine, has a wonderful figure with good shoulders, a tiny waist, and no hips."

Happy (Mrs. Nelson A.) Rockefeller chose nine new outfits from New York couturier Tony Abate, one of the last of the breed of custom-order designers. He dresses her friend, Brooke Astor, and her sister-in-law, Mary Rockefeller. The Vice-President's wife bought a reversible black to camel flare-back coat, a chemise dress, a jersey shirtdress, and a number of short and long dinner and evening dresses, one of

Happy Rockefeller wore brown georgette to the opening session of the U.S. Senate.

Photos by Monitor staff, AP, and UPI

which — a brown georgette — already has been seen on television, as she wore it to the opening session of the U.S. Senate.

It is Nancy (Mrs. Henry A.) Kissinger, however, who promises to be the darling of the fashion world. Her long-limbed model-like 5ft. 10in. figure, with clothes-hanger shoulders, lean lines, and her mane of blond hair, are the perfect foil for high fashion chic.

Spotting her as the celebrity of the moment most likely to succeed in the clothes-horse field, Women's Wear Daily has been running stories about her looks and fashion savvy and has dubbed her (it was inevitable) "Her Eldest."

Although she obviously knows what she should wear (tailored classics by day, more fantasy — romantic ruffles, for example — by night) she is being guided toward the best possible choices by her friends, Oscar de la Renta and his wife, Françoise, and Bill Blass.

La Renta's black matte jersey-topped burgundy ruffled taffeta was the dress in which she was photographed at the reception she and the Secretary of State gave for Mrs. Golda Meir.

Recently, she slipped into the Bill Blass showroom on Seventh Avenue hoping not to be noticed — in huge dark glasses with a scarf tied around her head. (Hatless days are, however, numbered, as she has acquired some new millinery from Don Kline — two off-the-face soft brimmed hats, one of which she already has worn on a trip to Russia.)

From Blassport, the sportswear division of Bill Blass which is designed by Laura Mardrossian, Mrs. Kissinger chose two blazer suits with A-line skirts and pants to match. One is yellow denim with a tattersall shirt; the other is black denim with a white and charcoal striped shirt. The third Blassport outfit is a navy peacock of Ultrasuede, the wonder fabric that imitates leather, with pants to match.

She is the only one of the three women who is making a point of keeping the casual look of pants in her wardrobe.

On the same shopping excursion, she bought two outfits from the high-fashion collection of Bill Blass: a double-breasted wool jersey reefer coat which is worn over a matching V-necked sleeveless top, and a white cloque silk pleated skirt with a matching white scarf (which will, at times, probably end up tied peasant-style on her head).

## The book that was banned by Portugal 'Three Marias,' just out in U.S., touched off a feminist revolution

By Diana Loercher  
Staff correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A book can still foment a revolution. A dramatic recent example is one about feminism, "The Three Marias: New Portuguese Letters," published in Lisbon in 1972, and published in translation in January by Doubleday (New York, \$10).

When the work first appeared Portugal was not only a typical Latin country in which Roman Catholicism, poverty, and "machismo" were the prevailing social influences, but also a military dictatorship. Shocked by what it saw as mutinous content, inflammatory feminist tone, and numerous erotic passages, the government banned the book a month after its publication, condemning it as "an abuse of the freedom of the press" and an "outrage to public decency." The three authors, all named Maria, were arrested and released on bail.

### News spread abroad

News of the action spread abroad, and international feminist and literary groups rose up in protest. After several postponements the trial finally took place last spring, but before the three women could be sentenced, the government was overthrown. The comparatively liberal new government dismissed the case and lifted the ban against the book, a current best-seller.

A kind of trilogue on the subject of feminism, the book consists of unsigned letters, poems, essays, and stories exchanged weekly by its authors in a unique consciousness-raising effort. They deal with discrimination against women in the law, religion, marriage, and employment by impassioned delineating its painful consequences, such as loneliness, rape, illegal abortion, madness, and suicide.

### Recent interview

One of the authors, Maria Isabel Barreno, is in the United States working on an adaptation of the book into a play. In a recent interview Miss Barreno explained that the Portuguese feminist movement came into being because of the book: "The feminist movement really began with a group of women that gathered around Maria Teresa Horta, one of the other authors, and myself, just after the end of our trial. . . . It was really very exciting to see women that I never met and who didn't know me come to my house and say, 'I want to be with you to fight and make a feminist movement!'"

The third Maria, Maria Fatima Velho da Costa, a childhood friend whom Maria Isabel describes as "a very conditioned woman," rejects feminism and separates herself from the other two Marias, electing instead an alliance with the poor — male and female — of the "third world." Maria Isabel implied that the barrage of insults and accusations leveled at the women because of the book was a factor in Maria Fatima's defection: "In Europe, for a woman who becomes involved in the feminist movement the major problem is to be able

to confront the hostility from really the men in their daily lives: the husband, the brother, the boss, father — and also to withstand the [feminist] image in the press."

Maria Isabel maintains that does not return the hostility to men at least not on the same level.

"I never felt really hostile to men. I don't feel a man is responsible for male chauvinism. It is the role I was put inside him. So when I speak against men, it is only something abstract, the social and not the real concrete man."

### Distortion seen

"When I am in front of a man, I see him a human being who conditioned to be like that, and even I must fight him, it is not in a bad way. . . . Love relations today are distorted. The roles which they educated to perform are so heavy men and women that it's very; that you can really personally know man. Most of the time a man as woman are just exchanging typical behavior. I think this is a horrible enslavement for people and I think that the real change that we have seek begins there, in the relations between men and women."

Maria Isabel states that the writing of the book clarified her feelings making her aware of "the collective behaviors imposed on women, men also." But the experience also one of intense closeness, intimacy between the three women which their separated voices became indistinguishable and their identity seemed to merge into an organ that is the book. The three friends, all in their 30s, all married, separated from their husbands, the mothers of sons, and all products of convent schools.

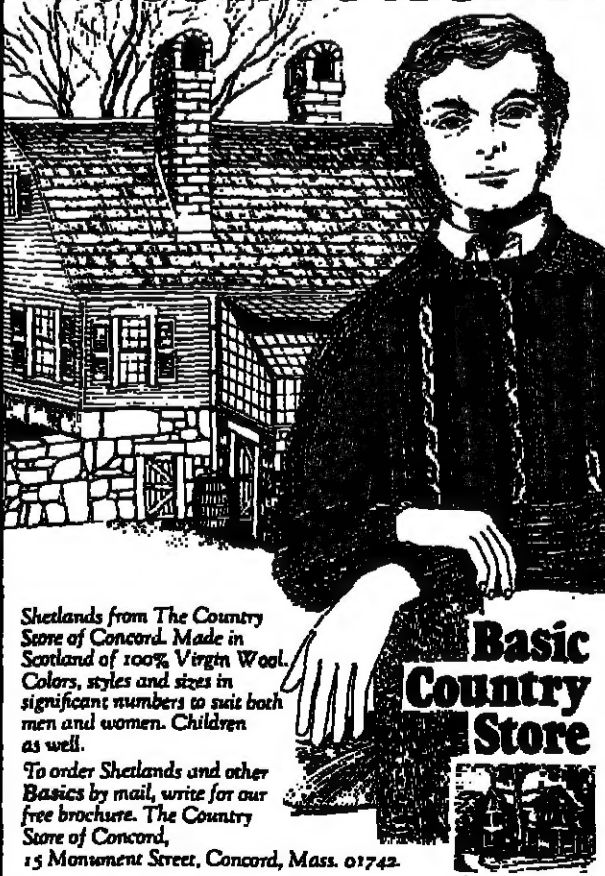
### Reconciliation felt

One of the major themes of the book is that "femininity" — with its connotations of submission, suffering and self-loathing — is passed on from mother to daughter — James Agee's "infinite corridor of despair." Since writing the book, Maria Isabel feels more reconciled with her mother. "That is something that is very important," she says. "Inside herself almost every woman has a kind of hostility against her mother. And I think this kind of consciousness-raising can help a woman understand what's going on, was not the fault of her mother. She has suffered from the same conditioning only worse."

Maria Isabel describes her mother as conservative and religious, a conditioned woman very concerned with what other people will say. Inside her she is really a strong woman. She would have liked very much to have been a doctor, but course she was not allowed. And she really gets angry when she sees people having two morals, one for women and one for men, the double standard.

I asked Maria Isabel how her mother felt about the book. "She is the time a little afraid of what I am going to do next," she replied. "But on the other hand I think she is proud."

## Recollections.



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## coming features

### PLANNING A FAMILY MOVE?

Whether you're changing houses, cities, or countries, you'll find tips on making it a smoother experience in the Parent and Child column on the family/children page. The move can be a family adventure, instead of a painful shock, says Eloise Taylor-Lee, who is a high-school teacher and the mother of two daughters.

WEDNESDAY,  
FEBRUARY 5

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

### HOW TO TRAIN A DOG

If the antics of your new puppy have you guarding socks, slippers, carpeting, and furniture, you'll enjoy this five-part series by Norman Braithwaite, one of the foremost obedience trainers in England. He offers easy step-by-step instructions on everything from housebreaking to heeling in a series of interviews with William Vandivert. On the people page.

STARTS THURSDAY,  
FEBRUARY 6

لکھنؤ میں ایک



## Whatever became of sin?

Karl Menninger, in his latest book "Whatever Became of Sin?" writes that a new code of morality and social philosophy has slowly eroded primitive attitudes toward wrongdoing. Words like bad, wicked, and immoral begin to sound old-fashioned. Yet, Mr. Menninger insists, "There is immorality; there is unethical behavior; there is wrongdoing." And, he continues, "I hope to show that there is usefulness in retaining the concept and indeed the word sin, which now shows signs of returning to public acceptance."

Mr. Menninger makes it plain that he has not joined the "simplistic hard-core supermoralism" of the fanatics, political rightists, and bigots. He merely asks for a return to a concept of responsibility that includes the recognition of right and wrong.

"If a dozen people are in a lifeboat," Mr. Menninger explains, "and one of them discovers a leak near where he is sitting, is there any doubt as to his responsibility? Not for having made the hole, or for finding it, but for attempting to repair it. To ignore it or to keep silent about it is almost equivalent to having made it."

What Mr. Menninger opposes is a drift toward a no-fault theology, equivalent to no-fault casualty insurance. "No one to blame?" he asks. "Things just happen, alas? The assumption that there is sin in [wrongdoing] somewhere implies both a possibility and an obligation for intervention. . . . As it is, vague, amorphous evil appears all about us, and when this or that awful thing is happening and this terrible thing goes on and that wretched circumstance has developed, and yet, withal, that no one is responsible, no one is guilty, no moral questions are asked, when there is, in short, just

nothing to do, we sink to despairing helplessness."

Signs show that educators, too, are having second thoughts about "sin" — the issues of right and wrong.

A program researched and tested by Sidney Simon, a professor at the University of Massachusetts, is designed to stimulate pupils at an early age to grapple with human and political values. In a series of simulation games, the children are asked to place themselves in the shoes of actors in real-life historical crises: "You're a decisionmaker in Korea or an observer in Vietnam or the landlord in a ghetto — what would you do?" Or, "You are a participant in the Constitutional Convention — as a Southern plantation owner or a Northern trader — and you must consider the issue of slavery."

Some textbooks, recently published or in preparation, probe the values behind historic facts and raise questions of judgment, as when an imaginary editorial writer for a newspaper of that day tries to determine what position to take on the Spanish-American War.

Matthew Lipman, a professor of philosophy at Montclair State College, has created and classroom-tested a course in philosophy for children, beginning in fifth grade. "No one," he said, "ever seems to bother to instruct the child in the hygiene of thinking." Children, Professor Lipman adds, "mumble through 'with liberty and justice for all,' 'let freedom ring,' and even insist on 'one nation indivisible,' but the words are so much mumbo-jumbo to them."

Yet, Professor Lipman points out, if children themselves are unfairly treated, they are fierce in their resentment — a perfect clue that they can be taught logically and philosophically about the real mean-

ing of justice and injustice, just as they can be taught about the logic of words, ideas, values.

"It is useless for us to complain that ours is a nation of sheep as long as we do not develop the capacity of independent judgment in children," Professor Lipman warns. Independent judgment is a far cry from second-guessing to please the teacher, or later, the boss, or perhaps the President.

There is cause for cheer in the present retreat from the corrosive doctrine that because values are a personal matter, one person's values are as good as the next fellow's. But the danger remains that the pendulum may swing back to the old rigidity of values certified and relied on demand, but neither examined nor understood — the pedagogical equivalent of the American flag worn defensively on the lapel, the sermons to the masses while the preachers-leaders continue on their own arrogant course.

Can nothing be done about it? In the late '40's the faculty at Amherst College devised a "new" curriculum that was deeply concerned with Problems of American Democracy. When asked to define the new educational goal, the spokesman for the plan replied: "To teach students to consider the consequences of their actions." It is an idea that, had its time come back a little sooner, might have prevented considerable grief and quite a few indictments.

Fred M. Hechinger

Excerpted from an essay in *Saturday Review World*. Copyright ©1974 by *Saturday Review World*.

## A princess

When the revolutionary Egyptian Pharaoh, Akhenaten (meaning It is Well with the Aten), ruled from 1875 to 1862 B.C. he introduced the worship of one god, the Aten, rather than multiple deities. Accompanied by his legendary Queen, Nefertiti (The Beautiful One Is Come), he abandoned the capital city of Thebes to build his own palaces, temples, and magnificent gardens at Tell el Amarna on the east bank of the Nile, between Thebes and Memphis. After his death his successor, Tutankhamen, abandoned Tell el Amarna and within 50 years the complex was dismantled, its decorations and materials taken away to embellish a new city, Hermopolis. Only within the last 75 years have the riches of this remarkable period been slowly coming to light.

This quartzite "Princess" is said to be one of Akhenaten's six daughters; her name was Meritaten.

The Princess's eyes and eyebrows are hollowed out to receive inlays, probably of glass which was developed, though not in blown form, in Akhenaten's reign. Her incised eye lines are lengthened almost to the ears, which are curved outward — a characteristic of Amarna heads. Her lips still bear traces of red. If you wonder why the skull is so elongated and exaggerated, Cyril Aldred, an authority on Amarna art, has the best answer. He believes that the exaggerations are "simply renderings of family peculiarities that existed but were greatly exaggerated by artists as a mark of the elect." You will find this cranial form in all sculptures of Akhenaten's family.

While he ruled, artists could apparently find no better way of paying compliments than to give their royal sitters a long jaw, heavy lips and triangular faces to make them resemble the King. The Princess, though she embodies this style, is a masterpiece that for over 3,000 years has kept locked, within the intractable stone, the unself-conscious charm and tenderness of a young girl.

Why has Amarna art so much interest for us today? Setting aside any question of the enigmatic Akhenaten's character — whether he was a great leader or a weak one, a humanitarian or a selfish materialist — the art of his day was highly innovative. It differed from everything that came before or after. Where man had been shown symbolically with both feet and arms set in parallels that never occupied literal space, at Amarna man became an individual. Suddenly a point in time was specifically indicated. Amarna artists handled groups magnificently, differentiating between right and left feet and arms and using gesture to pull separate persons together. You have only to look at the static generalizations of Egyptian sculpture before and after Amarna to see the differences. Bold rather than careful, alive, not torpid, no longer perfunctory, the sculpture shows a king and queen as human beings, caught in the human predicament, in sympathy with their people. They gained humanity at the expense of dignity and their art took a step toward the acceptance of the natural world.

Patricia Boyd Wilson



Courtesy of the Detroit Institute of Art, Detroit

An Egyptian Princess from middle to late period, 18th Dynasty, brown quartzite

## To understand each other better

### Between us

Most dialogue has yielding in it — I to your terms, your definitions — and you to mine.

What you give me (and I you) is the listening, the silences that shape in gentleness around concessions.

Frances Hall

I am getting more selfish, more selfish in an agreeable way. What do I mean by this? Perhaps I can illustrate. I am getting stubborn about my need for large spaces of time by myself so that I can write. But I am writing so that you and I can understand each other better — so that we can look within and find out who we are and what it's all about. Is this so bad? I see a real need (in myself, in others) for this constructive kind of selfishness — the kind of rightly directed self-love that burnishes hidden talents, flexes

unused muscles, refines perception, educates intuition, and opens the doors to the self to greater love. When I tried to explain this to you the other day, I didn't do so well. But this is what I meant. O.K.?

I sharpen my pencils and sit here in front of a white, open empty piece of paper, waiting for a miracle. And then I realize that I am a miracle, you are a miracle!

I wanted to write something to you the other night. I made several starts. I had large feelings that I

wanted to write around with for awhile. But I couldn't get at it. My words couldn't come near whatever it was that I wanted to say to you.

I wonder what this means. That I don't care enough? Or that I care too much?

Of course you realize that you will never understand what I am all about, and that I will never understand what you are all about. But we will try to understand. That's what's important here.

A. J. Constance

### The Monitor's daily religious article

## Are we listening?

Conflicting human opinions pouring forth from the communications media, if admitted to thought, may bring a sense of confusion. But there is a voice to which we can choose to listen, one which will lead us to peace and harmony and guide us into constructive paths. It is the still, small voice of divine Truth, always present, always communicating to men.

During his flight from those who threatened his life, Elijah talked with God as he stood upon Mount Horeb. There he witnessed a great wind followed by an earthquake, and fire. But Elijah knew God was not in these violent occurrences, and afterward God spoke to Elijah with the still, small voice of divine Spirit's guidance. Sometimes the mental whirlwinds that seem to beat around us would sweep away the very foundations of our right to think clearly, to find peace in our lives. But God's guidance for those willing to listen is always at hand to bring the evidence of what is really and spiritually true into our human experience.

Christian Science, the Science of the Christ, brings the joy of right thinking. It does not avoid human problems but faces them with the clear consciousness of the power of God and His goodness, and of the powerlessness and nothingness of evil. Christ Jesus showed men the perfection of God and their own perfection

as His spiritual likeness. Christian Science heals the inharmonies of mind and body by bringing into our experience the peace that comes with the understanding of God and of man's inseparable unity with Him.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in the Christian Science textbook: "Christ is the true idea voicing good, the divine message from God to men speaking to the human consciousness. The Christ is incorporeal, spiritual, — yea, the divine image and likeness, dispelling the illusions of the senses; the Way, the Truth, and the Life, healing the sick and casting out evils, destroying sin, disease, and death." Whatever our need for healing, the first step is to be receptive to God's ideas, always at hand to be accepted. This brings peace, harmony.

Christ Jesus said, "My sheep hear my voice, and I know them, and they follow me: and I give unto them eternal life; and they shall never perish, neither shall any man pluck them out of my hand." Here is the reassurance we need. We can listen for that still, small voice and follow divine leadings.

\*See 1 Kings 19:9-12; \*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 332; \*John 10:27, 28.

[Wherever on the page may be found a translation of this article in Norwegian. Every other month an article in Christian Science appears in a Norwegian translation.]

[This is a Norwegian translation of today's religious article]

Øversatt av den religiøse artikkelen som finnes på engelsk på denne siden. (Annenhet måned vil de finne en artikkel om Kristen Vitenskap i norsk oversettelse.)

## Lytt vi?

De mange motstridende menneskelige oppfatninger som stadig strømmer ut gjennom våre kommunikasjons-media kan, hvis vi gir dem adgang til tanken, skape en følelse av forvirring. Men det finnes en stemme vi kan velge å lytte til, en stemme som vil gi oss fred og harmoni og lede oss inn på konstruktive veier. Det er den guddommelige Sannhetens sakte, stille stemme som alltid er nær og alltid meddeler seg til menneskene.

Da Elias var på flukt fra dem som truet hans liv, talte han med Gud mens han stod på Horebs berg. Der ble han vitne til hvordan en kraftig vind blåste over fjellet, etterfulgt av jordskjelv og av ild. Men Elias visste at Gud ikke var i all voldsomheten og så talte Gud til Elias med en stemme som var som «lyden av en stille nusen», den guddommelige Ånds ledelse. Ibland synes de mentale hvirvelvinder som raser omkring oss, å ville blåse bort selve grunnlaget for vår rett til å tenke klart, til å finne fred i vårt liv. Men for dem som er villige til å lytte, er Guds ledelse alltid tilstede, for å bringe vitnesbyrdet om det som er virkelig, åndelig sant inn i vår menneskelige erfaring.

Kristen Vitenskap\*, Kristi Vitenskap, bringer gleden ved å tenke riktig. Den unngår ikke menneskelige problemer, men møter dem med den klare bevissthet om Guds makt og Hans godhet, og det ondes makteløshet og intethet. Kristus Jesus viste menneskene Guds fullkommenhet, og deres egen fullkommenhet som Hans åndelige lignelse. Kristen Vitenskap helbreder sinnets og legemets disharmonier ved å gi vårt liv den fred som kommer med forståelsen av Gud og av menneskets uadskillelige enhet med Ham.

Mary Baker Eddy, Oppdageren og Grunnleggeren av Kristen Vitenskap, skriver i Kristen Vitenskaps lærebok «Kristus er den samme idé som forkynner det gode, det guddommelige budskap fra Gud til menneskene, som taler til den menneskelige bevissthet. Kristus er ulegemlig, åndelig — ja, det guddommelige bilde og den guddommelige lignelse, som forjager sannens illusjoner; Veien, Sannheten og Livet, som helbreder de syke, utdriver onder og tilintetgjør synd, sykdom og død.»

Hva enn vårt behov for helse og fred måtte være, så er det første skritt å være mottagelig for Guds idéer, som alltid er tilstede forat vi kan ta imot dem. Og dette bringer fred og harmoni.

Kristus Jesus sa: «Mine får hører min røst, og jeg kjenner dem, og de følger meg, og jeg gir dem evig liv, og de skal aldri i evighet fortapes, og ingen skal rive dem ut av min hånd.» Her er den forvisning som møter vårt behov. Vi kan lære å

lytte til den sakte, stille stemmen og følge guddommelig ledelse.

\*Se Første Kongebok 19:9-12; \*Vitenskap og Helse med Nøkkel til Skriften, s. 332; \*Johannes 10:27, 28.

\*Christian Science (utgitt i kristen vitenskap)

Den norske oversettelse av Kristen Vitenskaps lærebok, «Vitenskap og Helse med Nøkkel til Skriften», av Mary Baker Eddy, kan leses med den engelske tekst på motsidende side. Den kan kjøpes på Kristen Vitenskaps forretningssted eller bestilles fra Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

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### Daily Bible verse

The eyes of them that see shall not be dim, and the ears of them that hear shall hearken. Isaiah 32:3

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Monday, February 3, 1975

The Monitor's view

Opinion and commentary

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## Gambling and sports

The results of existing forms of legalized gambling in the United States ought to be sufficient argument against extending it to professional sports. But, as several states consider doing just that, their citizens should consider the additional argument that applies to gambling on sports: the potentiality for corrupting games like football, basketball, and baseball whose legitimate claim to their enormous popularity depends on honest skill and competition.

It is to be hoped that this month's hearings on the subject by the National Gambling Commission will contribute to public awareness of the magnitude of the problem. Already in some dozen states there is interest in legalizing sports betting.

Corruption has not been completely absent from sports even under present circumstances, with vast amounts of illegal betting going on in addition to the legal betting in Nevada, the one state so far where gambling on sports is legal. But the professional leagues take the responsible position of opposing legalization — fearing that it would actually invite corruption, according to a series of articles in the New York Times dramatizing the scope of gambling on sports and of efforts by states to legalize it.

Certainly the weight of evidence appears to be that legalization of other forms of gambling — lotteries and off-track betting, for example — has not brought hoped-

for major decreases in illegal activity. New York's legalization of off-track betting has been followed by estimates of increased illegal betting and racketeering.

At the same time, the dubious claims for legalized gambling as a state revenue raiser have remained dubious. The expenses of additional bureaucracy, including patronage jobs, may be only the most visible cost. There are also the ripple-effect costs to society from increased gambling of any kind, its diversion of money from productive use, and its opportunities for spawning crime.

Surely it is cruelly ironic for government itself to be fostering gambling rather than restraining it. The irony is compounded when a state not only legitimizes gambling but mounts ubiquitous advertising campaigns to get people to gamble more.

And legalization does appear to be followed by people gambling more — as witness the proliferation of betting shops in Britain since 1960, when cash betting was legalized.

Granted that betting on sports in the United States will not stop merely if states refuse to legalize it. But it will surely increase if they do legalize it.

To invite increased waste of money through additional gambling would be deplorable at any time. It is outrageous in a period of worldwide need when the national conscience is reawakening to waste as a moral question rather than a casual option.

## Investing oil dollars

It was reassuring to hear Treasury Secretary Simon confirm that the buildup of petrodollars by the oil-producing countries will likely be far less of a threat than earlier predicted.

Instead of an accumulation in OPEC hands of \$850 billion by 1980, and \$1.2 trillion by 1985 as the World Bank had forecast, the Treasury now foresees a peak of at most \$250 billion by 1980, and a decline by 1985.

The downward revisions are accounted for by (1) healthier trends in the purchase of goods and services by the oil producers, (2) cutbacks in oil imports in response to higher prices, and (3) OPEC aid to developing countries and investments in the industrial West.

Though the bottom-line result — a vastly more manageable OPEC cash buildup — is desirable, there are pluses and minuses in some forms of petrodollar recycling. For instance, while few may object to plans to build a costly capital in Iran worthy of earlier Persian splendor, the purchase of arms by the Shah and other oil-rich leaders is open to question.

As much in the news in recent days as the Mideast arms buildup, are the direct investments which oil-producers have been trying to make in Western banks and businesses. Iran has just purchased a half dozen 747 aircraft from Trans World Airlines, which gets TWA out of a bind with its surplus

carrying capacity. But Iran also is reportedly interested in buying a large share of Pan American Airlines stock. While Pan Am could use an injection of cash, the possibility of foreign control over a critical United States transportation company is rightly to be viewed warily.

Similarly, there have been at least three attempts in recent days by Mideast businessmen to acquire control of U.S. banks. Two of the offers have already been rejected by bank shareholders.

In broad outline, although exemptions may need to be set for critical industries, the U.S. and other countries should favor long-term oil-money investment.

The trouble is, there is a great deal of confusion over which kinds of oil-money investments to encourage and which to discourage. The Commerce and Treasury Departments are scurrying to make a survey of foreign investment in the U.S. But the final report will not be delivered to President Ford until next year.

The smaller totals of accumulating petrodollars do suggest the threat of the oil rich buying up the West is exaggerated. A foreign investments survey should still be made promptly. But one hopes Mr. Ford will not wait to formulate some kind of policy to encourage oil-money investment where it can be most productive.

## Canada does its own thing

It comes as no surprise that Ottawa has finally taken steps to end the special status of United States periodicals in Canada.

From the U.S. point of view, the new tax measures, designed also to discourage Canadian advertisers from buying time on American TV stations, are regrettable. Time magazine and others made investments in Canada in good faith, and now are confronted with discriminatory legislation.

It is an unusual phenomenon to use tax mechanisms to achieve a cultural goal. The theory is that the Canadian advertising dollars now spent in U.S. magazines will go to Canadian publications. This, it is hoped, will give impetus to the Canadian publishing industry and counter the much-resented influence of American culture.

How this works out in practice remains to be seen. The net result could be a loss of business to Canadian merchants and the loss of a popular edition of an American magazine. It is also the kind of nationalistic act that runs counter to the trend toward freer international trade.

However, Canada's move must

be seen in the context of its self-conscious search for identity and its effort to secure what External Affairs Secretary Allan Rock recently called Canada's "economic independence." This has long been a theme in Canadian foreign policy, dictated by Canada's proximity to the U.S., its small population, and the openness of the long border. Canadians want to be Canadians, and Americans can only sympathize with their desire to diversify their ties.

It is understandable, too, that Canada will phase down its oil exports to the American Midwest. In light of its limited energy resources, Canada must look to its own future self-sufficiency.

Where does this leave the American attitude? Perhaps it should be that in today's world it is in the U.S.'s interest to have a progressive, independent ally to the north whose global purposes parallel its own. The current Canadian mood, while netting in some aspects, can be understood and even appreciated if it means that Canada will take on a greater share of international burdens and keeps its economic house in order.

'Don't worry. It's a Russian fishing boat'



Let's think

## On political spying

By Erwin D. Canham

It is apparent that the investigations of mainly FBI activities will show serious, indeed uncondemnable, abuses of executive power by several American presidents preceding Richard Nixon.

It is cleansing, if shocking, to bring the facts to light. Such evidence in no way mitigates or excuses the abuse of power in the Nixon White House. But it shows that the job of housecleaning must go deep, and we need to know what we are up against.

A good deal of evidence seems to be locked in the files of the Ervin committee, withheld there so as not to blur the case against the Nixon group. Now it is beginning to come out, and it should all be revealed. The special Senate committee just set up to investigate the CIA, the FBI, and other intelligence activities of the government is certain to get into the same and even deeper materials.

### '64 events spotlighted

Partisan political use of the FBI under J. Edgar Hoover is one focus of inquiry. One shocking episode that has come to light is illegal electronic surveillance at the request of President Johnson of various civil-rights leaders at the Democratic National Convention in Atlantic City in 1964, and some degree of surveillance of Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy at the same time.

The FBI's lame excuse and admission is that it "did coordinate the development of intelligence information concerning the plans of subversive, criminal, and hoodlum groups attempting to disrupt the Democratic National Convention. . . ." Actually, those spied upon were respected civil-rights leaders. President Johnson was intensely interested in their relationship to his chief political rival, Attorney General Kennedy.

### LBJ chats with RFK

Commenting on the episode, the New York Times says editorially: "If the strong inferences to be drawn from the former agent's disclosures are correct, the 1964 incident is an even graver offense than the original Watergate break-in, for it represented the turning of a police instrument of Government to illegal activities for political purposes."

Another 1964 episode, more comic

than sinister, relates that President Johnson invited Attorney General Kennedy to his office to tell him he was not going to choose him as vice-presidential nominee. President Johnson had the conversation in the Oval Room, the report goes. When he tried to listen to the conversation, he found it had been jammed electronically. Then he recalled that Mr. Kennedy had held an affair case in his lap during the friendly chat between political partners. With righteous indignation, the President said: "The [expletive deleted] so-and-so doesn't trust me."

### Facts needed

The gathering of damaging evidence regarding private lives of public people by the FBI, and the clandestine, smirking use of this information, had long been suspected. Now it seems likely to be documented. It is disgusting.

And yet of course, as in everything else, there is a certain core of legitimacy somewhere in this situation. If an official is suspected of disloyalty, not partisan political disloyalty, but disloyalty to the nation itself — it is a police function to discover the facts. If an official is involved in illegal or corrupt activities, there is a need for investigation.

But very strict lines have to be drawn. The new Attorney General-Designate, Edward Levi, has pledged the development of guidelines controlling FBI spying on public officials and private citizens. No doubt they will help. But the ultimate restraint must come from the integrity and sense-of-fitness of the presidents, attorneys general, and FBI directors involved. They have vast potential power and only their consciences — and perhaps their fear of exposure — will ultimately restrain them.

It has recently been urged that the chief law officer of government — the attorney general — should be above politics, not appointed solely by the president, not holding office coterritoriously. Yet J. Edgar Hoover was for many years in such a position and it did not prevent some measure of abuse, along with all the vital services Mr. Hoover performed for the nation.

Once more we come back to the need for personal integrity and restraint.

## Mirror of opinion

### Ford meets media more

White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen announced that President Ford plans to hold more frequent news conferences in the future, perhaps as often as once every other week.

We're glad to hear it, and we only hope he keeps his word.

When he took the oath of office last August, the President pledged that his administration would be open; that unlike his predecessor he has no intention of becoming isolated from the public and press.

Generally, he's done a good job in that respect, we think. But he might have done even better if he'd met with the press more than six times in the

last six months, and a lapse of seven weeks between his last two news conferences is too long, especially when so many important national and international developments are breaking.

Besides, President Ford enjoys a good relationship with the media. In the news conference format he seems to be relaxed and confident. He parries questions and answers well and gets his points across.

Regular and frequent news conferences, we think, ought to be in his own interest, as well as the best interest of the press and the public. — Boston Herald American

## The President and press criticism

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.

Washington  
It was back in the '60s during one of Estes Kefauver's many campaigns to win the presidency. Kefauver had just been handed an article which, from beginning to end, was a scathing criticism of Kefauver the candidate and Kefauver the man. The big Tennesseean read the piece slowly, his face showing no expression. Then, finished, he handed it back to a reporter with a shrug. "I'd call it A-plus," he said, evidently content that he was at least getting his name spelled correctly in the widely circulated publication from which the article had come.

Whatever Estes Kefauver was or was not — he simply has to have been one of the thickest-skinned of all presidential candidates as far as press criticism was concerned. He seldom got a "good press," either nationally or in the region where he campaigned. Usually his opponent was Adlai Stevenson, who got much better treatment from the media but who was extremely sensitive to any criticism that came from the press.

But those who have been in the presidential arena have usually been less than philosophical about adverse articles. Well remembered is the threatening note Harry Truman once sent a critic who had made some unflattering comments about the singing of daughter Margaret. John Kennedy once cut off his subscription to the New York Herald-Tribune. Lyndon Johnson raged over his press treatment at times. And Richard Nixon's battles with the press began back in the early '60s and continued right up until his resignation.

Now comes President Ford. Of press criticism of the President an aide says: "The President feels that this is the way of life in this city. He is philosophical about it. He doesn't question a reporter's right to be critical — or even to be wrong. He doesn't get upset by it."

Says another aide: "He doesn't have a thin skin. He doesn't go around the office stewing about this or that story."

In a recent interview with the Washington Post the President said this of such negative treatment by the media: "They (such stories) don't bother me at all. . . sometimes I think it's unfair, sometimes I think it's not accurate. . . but I don't let my mind wander and get upset. . . and I can sleep every night."

The President has been asked some pretty tough questions at his press conferences, a few that might have

caused him to flare up had he been inclined to do so. Thus far, Mr. Ford hasn't batted an eye at such barbed questions.

Also, as a congressman, Mr. Ford was never one to call editors or reporters to complain about an article he didn't like.

Thus, the picture of Gerald Ford and the press which emerges from the White House seems credible.

One aide says of the President: "He is the greatest newspaper reader I know. When he leaves on any trip he has a big pile of papers with him — he reads while traveling. He marks up his clips. He loves to read papers. He has a healthy respect for the fourth estate."

Another aide says that quite frequently the President will clip an article which is critical of some administration activity. "Later I will bring out that clipping and ask him to look into it," this aide says, "to see if there is something which should be corrected in our operation."

Mr. Ford does, it appears, become irritated over "leaks" of information from members of his administration — leaks that shape stories which he feels that the President has decided on or that policy position on a major issue. Mr. Ford feels that he has taken no policy stance until he has made public pronouncement. And he has made it clear to his subordinates that he wants no stories given out by the staff that indicate he is even leaning in a policy direction.

Thus, like presidents before him, Mr. Ford wants to "manage" the news coming out of his administration.

But the President's aides say that Mr. Ford is "philosophical" about stories sourced by his many congressional and nongovernmental friends here in Washington, stories which indicate or speculate about the direction the President is likely to take on important matters.

"He knows the game well," an aide said. "He knows what these men are doing — that they are often seeking to give advice, to tell him what direction he should take."

But on press criticism of himself, general the President knows that he will always get his share. Thus, he will say of "sour" articles that "they go with the job of being President."

Mr. Sperling is chief of the Washington bureau of The Christian Science Monitor.

## Readers write

### Drinking in high places

To The Christian Science Monitor:

I would like to say thanks for the timely discussion on the indulgence in and dependence on alcohol at high levels of government. Peter Stuart's "New focus on Congress heavy drinkers," together with your editorial, "Mr. Mills and alcoholism," hopefully will stir your readers to recognize the seriousness of the problem and the critical need of facing up to the challenge of alcoholism at all levels of society.

There is no need to belabor the dangers of alcoholism (admitted or unacknowledged) in the halls of Congress. Those who have worked in some capacity in the august bodies of House and Senate can frequently recount instances after instances of loss to our nation as a result of the rather free flow of alcohol. They can recall those individuals who swept into Washington with high ideals and great energy and humility only to be caught up in the treacherous social whirl of cocktail parties, or the drinking-for-relaxation (after a hard day) crowd, or the drinking-for-courage (to face the cameras, the press, or their colleagues and answer "hard questions") crowd.

Maybe it is time for the American people to set an example for our elected (and appointed) officials, rather than waiting for them to set the precedent of becoming anti-alcohol. If the American people brought forth their full strength in opposing liberalization of drinking laws, such as lowering the age requirements for purchasing — the elected officials would soon get the message. And the few good spokesmen they already have in office would provide proper vocal support for all those nondrinking Americans.

Barbara B. Holliday

Gaithersburg, Md.

To The Christian Science Monitor:

Why must so many of our TV shows insist that everybody must have a drink?

Be it wine, beer, or hard liquor the suggestion goes out, especially to the young, that all festivities must have alcohol as a basic.

It is little wonder that kids get the habit of drinking in high school. Unlike drugs they can relate this to their parents, and also to the accepted mores of society. — Boston Herald American

To The Christian Science Monitor:

This concerns your editorial on Wilbur Mills and his "problem."

I feel that your editorial did not go far enough.

It is one thing if the corner butch is a drunk and cuts off his finger; it hurts only himself. But it is another story if people in high responsible places, during periods of instability, press the wrong button. They can destroy the world.

Bernard Hoffman

Crystal Falls, Mich.

### 'Palestinian' Arabs?

To The Christian Science Monitor:  
The view that the present day "Palestinian" Arabs were displaced from their ancient ancestral homeland requires correction — especially as this view has gained wide acceptance by many even in the news media who ought to know better.

Before 1920 only a few hundred thousand Arabs inhabited the desolate land of present-day Israel, including the West Bank. For this group to become the present three million "Palestinian" Arabs would require about a 10-fold increase in 80 years. This would imply an absurd rate of doubling the population about every 11 years, at a time when populations of neighboring Arab countries hardly rose at all. Ironically, the difference was in fact made up by immigrating Arabs who sought to benefit from the improvements made in agriculture, medical care, education, and industry by the growing Jewish population.

Clearly, the large majority of Palestinian Arabs stems from people who were not indigenous to the area before 1920, just like the majority of present day Israeli Jews. In fact, the absolute number of such relative newcomers is probably rather similar for both groups. It is obviously time to recognize that the false cry of "Palestinians displaced from an ancient homeland" should not be made the basis of a life and death decision for the Jews of Israel.

Burlingame, Calif. Benjamin Liber

Letters expressing readers' views are welcome. Each receives editorial consideration though only a selection can be published and none individually acknowledged. All are subject to condensation.